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PREMIER URGES CO-OPERATION WITHIN EMPIRE

Canadian Audience Assured of the 'Soundness of the Motherland'

RAMSAY MacDONALD RENEWS PEACE PLEA

McGill Students Give British Prime Minister Noisy and Exuberant Welcome

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — With a fervor and confidence, heightened rather than diminished by the exacting demands recently made upon him, Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, again delivered his stirring message of international good will, this time to a huge gathering of the Montreal members of the Men's Canadian Club at a luncheon at the Windsor Hotel, here.

In listening to the speaker, it seemed as though the cause to which he largely committed his life was already won. The appeal in his voice, the soundness of his logic, the eloquence to which he rose at times, moved his audience in the same way as it has moved audiences in Washington, New York, Toronto, and Ottawa to see "the vision of the herald of peace, which the Book tells us comes over the mountains with shining feet, the purpose of my visit," as he phrased it.

Fear, he said, was the cause of nine-tenths of the world's difficulties, including war. Once he had been full of fear because he had been brought up to believe in ghosts and fairies and other superstitions. Discovering these were unrealities, he had attained courage and calmness. And so with the British Empire, with the whole world; "it should cease to believe in lies and with the mind of the pioneer, who thought little of the past and much of the future, go forward toward the destiny that awaits it."

Soundness of Motherland

Mr. MacDonald assured his audience, "visible and invisible," that they need have no doubts about the soundness of the Motherland, which was "undergoing radical changes only in order to renew outworn parts of the machine and keep up with the general progress of mankind."

"It is the renewal of youth in the old country that has given us the problem of unemployment and other difficulties," he said, "and in time these will be met."

But co-operation between all parts of the Empire was essential. "As a matter of soul and of fact we are members one of another and we must

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Yorkshire Textile Dispute Threatens Widespread Strike

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Wool textile trade unions, comprising 150,000 workers, mostly from the West Riding of Yorkshire, by ballots announced that they have rejected by an 80 per cent majority the employers' demand for a general penny in the shilling wage reduction.

The conference of the executive committees of the unions constituting the national association of the textile trade, meets shortly at Bradford to determine its policy in the event of the firms posting notices of reduction.

The employers' proposals involve an average cut amounting to 4s. 7d. weekly for men and 2s. 8d. for women.

The dispute began in 1927, when the employers proposed wage reductions ranging from 15 to 18 per cent. This has since been brought down to 8.3 per cent, at which it now stands, while the unions have expressed willingness to accept 7.25 per cent. The difference separating the two sides, therefore, is small.

The Daily Herald, Labor Government organ, says: "The next move rests with the employers. If they force notices of reduction, stoppage appears certain to follow."

MINE REFUSE YIELDS $250,000 IN GOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev. — Savings which modern inventions have won for the metal mining industry have been graphically illustrated here by a mining concern which has salvaged $1 worth of gold from each ton of "tailings" treated.

During 1928 the company treated some 250,000 tons of the mineral and obtained $250,000 worth of gold. With even so slim a margin of profit as $1 a ton, the process has been carried on profitably once more during the last summer.

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River Gets a Monument

President Hoover Unveiled 30-Foot Granite Shaft on Banks of Ohio River at Cincinnati, Erected by Ohio Valley Improvement Association. At Upper Right Is Capt. Oscar F. Barrett, President of the Association. Lower Right —W. C. Culkins, Secretary of the Association.

BRIAND CABINET HAS RESIGNED AFTER DEFEAT

Vote Was Taken by Deputies on a Question of Confidence

PARIS (AP)—The Briand Ministry was defeated on a question of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, and immediately resigned. The vote was 297 to 288.

It came on the Premier's demand for postponement, specially, of the discussion of foreign affairs, including not only The Hague accords, but the evacuation of the Rhineland and the Saar Valley negotiations.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Chamber of Deputies is to meet today in extraordinary session and its first business will be to discuss the budget of 1930. Of more general interest will be the debate on The Hague agreements concerning German reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland.

There is likely to be some sharp criticism from the Right concerning the decision of the Prime Minister to evacuate the third zone by July 1. Already the French Nationalists are saying that Aristide Briand has placed the security of France in jeopardy by relinquishing the strategic frontier which should have been maintained in French hands until 1935 at least in order to give the French general staff time to consolidate the line of fortifications behind the Rhine bridgeheads.

But M. Briand had his military advisers with him at The Hague, so that all these considerations were taken into account before the date of evacuation was fixed. The political advantages of an early evacuation far outweigh any possible military disadvantages, if indeed any exist, for no one who has any knowledge of the military situation imagines that the Germans could make any aggressive move with the slightest chance of success, either before or after a new line of fortifications has been completed.

The political advantages lie in the appeasement of German opinion which will open the way to a rapprochement between the two nations which is not possible while French troops remain in the Rhineland. Already good effects of The Hague agreement are to be seen in the total failure of German Nationalists to rally public opinion against the Young plan which gives Germany not only the return of its territory, but fixes the reparations at the lower figure.

In the meantime the French Treasury will set its experts to work on M. Briand's plan for a better economic and political organization of European states, the plan which is known by the name of the United States of Europe, although M. Briand himself dropped this ambitious title for his scheme. It is certain that it is more on economic than on political lines that a plan will eventually be worked out by the French Treasury.

All the governments of Europe represented on the League of Nations are taking an interest in this project and will no doubt respond to M. Briand's invitation and issue reports on the subject.

C. P. R. TO ENCOURAGE BRITISH IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—To further assist British immigration to Canada, the Colonization and Development Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway will open additional offices at Birmingham and York, England, it was announced following a conference here of officials of the department from all over Canada, Britain and Europe. The movement of British families to Canada during the present year has been very satisfactory, Colonel Dennis, chief of the department, stated.

HUGE DORNIER SCHEDULED FOR ATLANTIC TRIP

Perfect Behavior With 169 Aboard Said to Herald New Era in Flying

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Describing the amazing flight of the Dornier D-OX, the world's largest seaplane, which on Oct. 21 flew 45 minutes over Lake Constance, Germany, with 169 persons aboard, later landing perfectly an official of the Dornier works at Friedrichshafen telephoned the following account of the adventure to the London Evening News:

"The giant flying boat on which we have all been working so many months past, made good today. At a few minutes before 10:30, Maurice Dornier, brother of Dr. Dornier, designer of the plane, and Captain Wagner, commander, gave the 'all clear,' and 12 great 525-horsepower Jupiter British engines were started up, as if one single unit. There were exactly 169 people on board—159 men passengers and 10 members of the crew, including Maurice Dornier and the commander.

"The weather was clear—visibility was good for several miles—and the sun was shining, a wonderful change from the foggy weather of the last few days. I was standing with Captain Wagner as the great boat took off. We took off in exactly 50 seconds, and were soon speeding at 100 miles per hour over the factory. Our takeoff was marvelous in view of the criticisms leveled against us from experts, who suggested it would be much longer.

"We soon reached a speed of 110 miles an hour at a height of 700 feet. The passengers were all comfortably installed. About 80 were in the main saloon, sitting on comfortable leather armchairs; others were in the lounge or talking in the sitting rooms. Our crew had been given their allotted posts some days ago and everything worked perfectly.

"Two picked mechanics walked along the passageway, inside the wings, passing from turret to turret, examining the engines—12 Jupiters in all, placed in tandem, six in front and six behind.

"We did not go far afield. It was not necessary as the plane behaved so well. We traveled about 60 miles south of Friedrichshafen over the Swiss border and then made our way back northeast.

"The passengers were all delighted They described the trip as having much in common with an Atlantic

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HOOVER UNVEILS SHAFT HONORING RIVER VETERANS

Marks Completion of Canalization of Ohio and Men Who Made It Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—President Hoover on Oct. 22 dedicated the Ohio River Memorial Monument, erected in Eden Park by the Ohio Valley Improvement Association to mark the completed canalization of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo and to honor the veterans of river improvement, especially Col. John L. Vance, first president of the association, and Albert Bettinger, advocate of the development of America's inland waterways.

Surrounded by Cabinet officers, the Governors of three states, the Speaker of the House, special representatives of the Senate and House, War Department officials, Congressmen, Mayors and delegates from river municipalities and chambers of commerce, Mr. Hoover, in a brief speech commenting upon the appropriateness of the memorial and emphasizing the importance of further utilization of the country's streams, unveiled the 30-foot shaft of granite.

As the sheets fell from the monument, the multifude on the cliff in Eden Park, from which the obelisk can plainly be seen for miles up and down the Ohio River, burst into a cheer that reverberated and echoed from the hills that make the Ohio Valley the "Rhineland of America."

Quarter Century of Effort

Edwin C. Gibbs, chairman of the executive finance committee of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, had introduced Murray Seasongood, Mayor of Cincinnati, who in turn had presented Myers Y. Cooper, Governor of Ohio. Governor Cooper, in the name of Ohio, one of the six Ohio Valley states, and the third to give official cognizance of the project which cost the Federal Government $118,000,000 and took nearly a quarter century to complete, in introducing the Chief Executive, expressed the appreciation of the people to President Hoover for journeying to Cincinnati.

For hours all roads leading to Eden Park had been jammed with traffic. Police and soldiers guarding the way found it difficult at times to hold back the eager spectators, many of whom had traveled here by special excursion trains, by automobile and by motor coaches.

Four hundred and fifty delegates of the third annual convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, who had come on the steamer Cincinnati, flagship of the Ohio River dedicatory cruise, the stern-wheelers Greater Pittsburgh, chartered by the City of Pittsburgh, the Queen City, carrying officials and friends of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the famous steamboat racer Tom Greene and the private yachts and speed boats moored in the greater Cincinnati Harbor, were seated in a reserved section at 10 o'clock. Others without reservations had taken up their posts hours before the commemorative exercises were to be held.

Text of Address

The President's address was as follows:

"It is a great pleasure to me to share in the dedication of this monument, glorifying for all time the com-

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Rare Pictures Go to Nation's Library

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Library of Congress has just received from Mrs. William H. Moore, of New York City, the original paintings for the famous Chinese "Pictures on Tilling and Weaving," made in the seventeenth century.

The pictures depict the various operation of rice and silk culture, and were the basis of wood engravings issued by the Emperor K'anghsi in 1696 and by his grandson, Ch'ien-lung in 1739, which have had a wide distribution in China. Mrs. Moore acquired them from Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, in whose collection they had been for over 20 years.

Dr. Berthold Laufer of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, recently pronounced them to be the original paintings of Chiao Ping-chen, a Shantung artist. The 46 paintings comprising the series are drawn on silk, and are bound in four albums.

Burgess Explains Why He Failed to Tell of Working for Potters

Former Member of Tariff Commission Says When He Was Before Senate Finance Committee He Represented Only Himself

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—William Burgess, former member of the Tariff Commission, was recalled before the Senate subcommittee investigating lobbying activities to explain why he had testified, on June 12, before the Senate Finance Committee, that he did not represent any interest or group of interests when, as a matter of fact, he was in the employ of the United States Potteries Association, from which he was drawing a salary of $7500 a year.

He explained that on that occasion he was appearing before the committee only as an individual presenting his personal views. He had not therefore felt it necessary to explain his business connections.

T. J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, read from various court and other records statements of the status of Mr. Burgess as an adviser to special committees studying the subject of valuation in Europe, which he held, conflicted with testimony previously given by Mr. Burgess before the committee. These records related to a different case from the one he was testifying on before the committee, Mr. Burgess explained.

Fish Head Gives History

F. W. Bryce, president of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation, whose name had been brought into the hearing on the previous day by E. H. Cooley of Boston, said that he had begun his career in the theatrical business, but for years had been connected with food companies of various sorts. He stated that the company which he represented and which has several subsidiaries, had been organized in 1922 with Edward J. Holmes and G. Peabody Gardner of Boston, and representatives of the National City Company of New York, financially interested.

It now has a large amount of capital invested, is doing a good business and in general is very successful. It deals in fresh and frozen fish, manufacturing on a mass production scale, Mr. Bryce stated. It owns 17 trawlers and employs from 1500 to 2000 men in the United States.

Mr. Bryce denied a statement made by Mr. Cooley that he had wanted fish placed on the free list. He and his company had wanted to have the duty reduced so that fish could be brought from Canada under more advantageous terms. The witness asserted that there is not enough fish in the United States to meet the demand. A high duty on fish would raise the cots of living unnecessarily, he stated.

In answer to a question the witness said that his company owned four trawlers and had one under charter with an option of buying in Canada. There were also two Canadian subsidiaries, one at Halifax and one in Montreal. It was brought out that these companies were bought last spring after the House had refused to change the present duties on fish and before the Senate Finance Committee began its work.

Sought Cut on Fish Tariff

Mr. Bryce said that he had appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means but not before the Senate Finance Committee. The interests of his company had been represented by Hardin F. Taylor, formerly with the United States Fisheries, before the Senate Committee.

Efforts had been made, the witness admitted, to have the duty on round, fresh and frozen fish reduced. The class which was finally adopted relating to seasonable duties on round fish he thought had not originated with him or his interests, but they were glad to get that much of a concession if they could not get more.

It was necessary, he believed, in the interest of the industry and of the consumer, to get fish from Canada at such times of the year as it could not be obtained in the United States.

Under pressure from John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Bryce admitted that the purpose of reducing the tariff was to enable Canadian fish to be brought in and sold in the United States. He said that others were associated with his company in seeking this, and promised to give the committee their names later.

He said that he had seen Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, only once. That was about three or four weeks ago in the Capitol when he had discussed the fish situation with him. He might have written him a few letters, he said.

Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, interrogated the witness. "You were working against

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

HOOVER LAUDS EDISON'S GIFTS TO HUMANITY

Golden Jubilee of Light Brings Greetings From World's Four Corners

As the radio carried the story of Light's Golden Jubilee to the far corners of the earth, an echo of praise returned from practically every civilized country on the globe, honoring Thomas A. Edison for his "gift of light."

While President Hoover gathered with a group of notables at the Edison observance in Dearborn, Mich., observances were held in many of the world's capitals. In South America, throughout Europe, in Canada and at scattered places in the Orient, men stopped to record their thanks for the incandescent lamp which for 50 years has eased their labors.

The voices of many of the world's most eminent natural scientists joined the radio laudation of the famous inventor, among them that of Prof. Albert Einstein, who spoke during a radiocast from Berlin.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD VILLAGE, Mich.—More than a great countryman and an epochal achievement were acclaimed by President Hoover in giving expression to the honoring of Thomas A. Edison, on the fiftieth anniversary of his successful production of a practicable incandescent electric light.

For the President the occasion was equally one of recognizing through the distinguished inventor the world was applauding the many unknown workers in the field of research whose labors and discoveries often go unnoticed and yet measure the enlightenment and progress of mankind.

And no greater homage can be paid to these benefactors, he declared, than to expand the facilities and instrumentalities for their work and research. The Nation, the world, needs more and better laboratories, the President said; not merely to enhance industry, multiply harvests or even give greater leisure, but to make life richer and nobler and to curb ever more effectively destructive forces.

"Our scientists and inventors are among our most priceless national possessions," the President said. "There is no sum that the world could not afford to pay these men who have that originality of mind, that devotion and industry to carry scientific thought forward in steps and strides until it spreads to the comfort of every home; not by all the profits of all the banks in the world can we measure the contributions which these men make to our progress.

Satisfaction in Results

"And they are the least interested in the monetary results. Their satisfactions are in their accomplishments —in the contribution of some atom of knowledge which will become part of the great mechanism of progress. These discoveries are not material for headlines. Their names are usually known but to a few.

"But the Nation owes them a great honor and is proud to demonstrate

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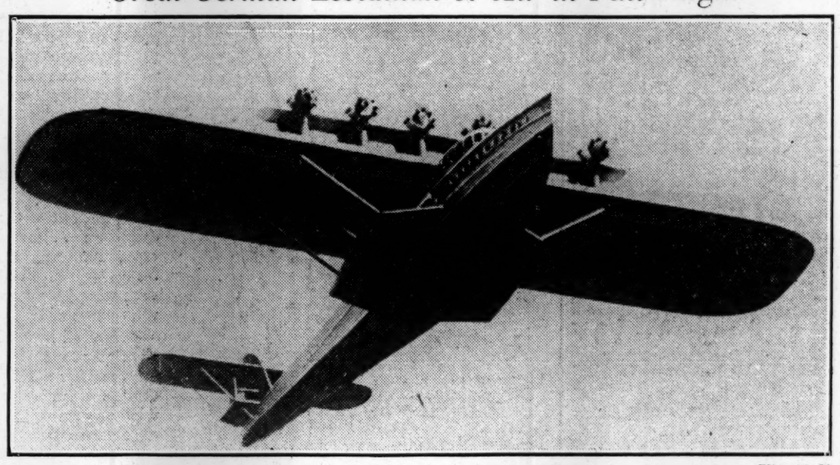
Great German Leviathan of Air in Full Flight



Wide World

With Her Array of 12 Engines in Double Row Roaring Above the Planes and Passenger Apartments in Front, the D-OX Is Seen on One of Her Trials Over Lake Constance.

England Bound, Flier Takes Off at Harbor Grace

HARBOR GRACE, N. F. (AP)—Without a word of warning as to his intentions, W. F. Diteman of Billings, Mont., took off here on Oct. 22 for London, Eng. His destination did not become known until after his departure, when a letter to airport officials was opened.

He came here three weeks ago ostensibly to look up the family records of Sir Francis Drake.

The take-off was at 12:15 p. m., local time, with good weather prevailing. His plane, the Golden Hind, is a low winged monoplane.

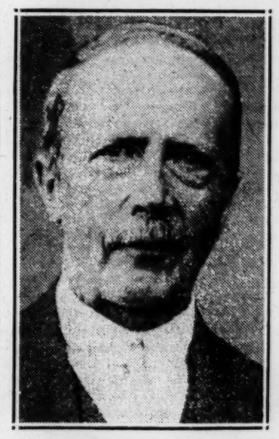
The airman carried only 165 gallons of gasoline. The letter said he intended to head out over Cape St. Francis and set his course straight for London.

NEW YORK (AP)—W. F. Diteman flew from New York to St. John, N. B., early this month, saying he intended to search family records in Carleton County in connection with an estate in which he was interested. At the time nothing was known of his intentions for a transatlantic flight.

A message received by the Associated Press news photo service today said Diteman flew a small Barling plane. This plane was recently placed on the market. It has an extremely low gas consumption, which would explain how Diteman had the courage to take off with only 165 gallons of gasoline.

Edward Schlee and William Brock, who flew 2350 miles from Harbor Grace to Croydon in a Stimson Detroiter single-motored monoplane, carried 350 gallons of fuel. Diteman faced practically the same course and distance covered by Brock and Schlee.

Old World and New Wage War on Crime



Top Picture by Underwood

At Top—Dr Walter Simons, President Supreme Court of Germany. Bottom—Guerney E. Newlin, President American Bar Association.

Boy's Toy Airship Stays Up Almost Quarter of Hour

Breaks World Record at Miniature Aircraft Tournament —Two Girls Take Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Three world aviation records shattered here in two days with pilotless planes directed by aviators who keep both feet on the ground!

Even Colonel Lindbergh may be amazed but this occurred in the course of the third national playground miniature aircraft tournament held here under auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Fifty-seven boys and two girls, representing nearly every section of the United States, enjoyed the thrill of participating in a toy aircraft contest wherein they were permitted the unrestricted use of a great modern airport, Bowman Field, instead of their own backyards and where they might make "buddies" of army airmen, stunt fliers, mail pilots and commercial aviators.

Three happy, ruddy-cheeked, smiling champions emerged from the contest. Henry Pacévitz, Chicago, broke the world's record for sustained flight of hand-made model craft when his closed fuselage model remained aloft within view of the judges for 14 minutes, 35 4-5 seconds. Rising from the ground under its own power, the tiny plane soared to break the record of 12 minutes and 37 seconds established by a toy amphibian at Atlantic City last year.

Then there was John Sullivan, Washington, D. C., whose plane fashioned of paper, bamboo and rubber bands, bettered by more than five minutes the previous tournament records for sustained flight of hand-launched craft. Young Sullivan's time was 8m. 21 4-5s., as against a previous record of 2m. and 52s.

Tennessee produced a youthful champion in Harley Rich, Knoxville, whose model, powered by compressed air, flew 27 2-5 seconds as against a previous record of 7 and 1-5 seconds.

Of course many things were taken into consideration by the judges in the award of final honors, and silver cups were presented to Ernest Marcouiller, Chicago with a total of 19 points; Edwin Donovan, Topeka, Kan., 16 points; young Sullivan, 14 points; Pacevitz, 11 points; Joseph Ehrhardt, St. Louis, 11 points, and Eddie Reitz, Baltimore, 10 points. The judges considered such items as design, originality, utility, endurance and speed.

AIRWAY STRIP MAPS TO HAVE WIDE SALE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A step to make airway strip maps immediately available throughout the country has just been taken by the Department of Commerce, it is announced by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics. Arrangements are now being made whereby they will be on sale at most of the large airports throughout the country, at offices of clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association and at the various chapters of the National Aeronautical Association.

Each map covers a trip 80 miles in width and from 200 to 400 miles in length. They are printed in color and show among other features, streams, elevations, airports, flight courses and magnetic variations.

AMERICAN BAR PLANS TO CHECK UP CRIME NEWS

Sees Need for More Temperate Treatment by the Daily Press

SEEKS ALSO TO HELP GUARD COURT DIGNITY

Chicago Situation Is Laid to Waiving Felony Prosecutions and Archaic Law

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Establishment of local bar association committees all over the United States to keep a check on crime news and the treatment of the courts by the big city dailies was recommended to a section of the American Bar Association here by the committee of co-operation of the press and the bar, Andrew R. Sherriff, Chicago, chairman.

Declaring that the courts are constantly being attacked, ridiculed and degraded because of the writings of immature and ignorant reporters, Mr. Sherriff asserted that, if the judiciary feels the dignity of its situation, it can take tactful steps which will remedy the matter. Court news reporting has appreciably improved, he said, but sensational, exaggerated and misleading accounts of trials, crimes and court procedure are still prevalent, and require the united effort of the legal profession, schools of journalism and editors and publishers to check.

"There is no essential conflict, or incompatibility, between interesting writing and dignified accounts of court news," Mr. Sherriff said. "The secret is that to blend them requires higher qualities of talent and training than to write without regard to the proprieties and the consequent violation of public welfare."

Light on Commission Trend

Frank J. Loesch, head of the Chicago Crime Commission and member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, gave the first direct statement that has come from a member of the Wickersham group on current crime problems. Mr. Loesch's recommendations for the reform of the judicial machinery indicates which way the National Commission is turning. Mr. Loesch gave an interview to the press here and later addressed a section meeting of the Bar Association.

"The greatest difficulty in diminishing crime," he said, "is the archaic structure of the law today."

He urged that the judge in state courts should be allowed greater latitude in commenting on the testimony and in summing up, where a defendant refused to take the stand in his own behalf. He also believed that the prosecution should have power to comment on this omission, and that any state should have power to bring back witnesses who had fled to another state; waiver of jury trial, he thought, should be made optional in felony cases.

"I do not believe," he said, "that we should require unanimous jury verdicts. I favor constitutional changes legalizing majority verdicts of three-quarters of the jury, that is, 9 out of 12 on a jury."

Addressing a section of the Bar Association, Mr. Loesch won vigorous applause by condemning the process of waiving felony prosecutions, declaring that this was tantamount to bargaining with criminals.

Blames Bar for Chicago

"To trade with an atrocious criminal is bargaining away the right to proper protection," Mr. Loesch said.

He argued that too great leniency is being shown to the criminal, and particularly to the foreign-born criminal.

"For the past nine years," he said, "there has been an average of one gang murder a week in Chicago, and hardly a conviction. That is anarchy, it is a war between lawlessness and the forces of government. I want to say it to you, and say it to you in all solemnity, that the legal profession is, in the last analysis, largely responsible."

W. Lee Estes, United States District Judge, Texas, pointed out that reforms are being made in judicial procedure and that the increase in administrative boards is relieving court congestion by taking over problems of quasi judicial character.

"The remedy in so far as the machinery of the courts or the administration of justice is concerned," Judge Estes said, "is being worked out, and by those who alone are qualified to work it out."

Sharp controversies occurred in nearly all the section meetings of the Bar Association, varying in topic from radio, airplane and mineral law, to the laws of public utilities companies and standards of admission to the bar.

Typical of these differences of opinion was that in the latter topic, in which one group urged college education as an absolute prerequisite of bar admittance, while others asserted that the universities are seeking a "monopoly of legal education."

Mr. Taft Praises Standards

The name of William H. Taft was brought into the controversy over higher standards for legal training through the receipt of a telegram from the Chief Justice congratulating William D. Lewis, chairman of the section of legal education, on the number of schools complying with the standards set by the Bar Association.

"The improvement in this respect is very marked and will be most helpful," the Chief Justice wired.

"The bar," said Mr. Lewis, "is thoroughly alive to the fact that a school run for the pecuniary profit of the person or persons operating it

is in all probability a bad institution; but in inverse ratio to the pecuniary gains of the owner."

Mr. Lewis's statement was attacked by Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School, a private institution in Boston.

Sweeping changes in criminal law, going to the very foundation of modern jurisprudence, were urged by Justin Miller, in his opening address as chairman of the section on criminal law. Dean Miller proposed four steps: repeal of obsolete laws, complete redefinition of criminal offenses to bring uniformity, reclassification into categories of offenses by varying degrees of seriousness and finally new procedural methods.

Mr. Miller proposed that the most serious crimes should be put fully in the hands of the police and be tried by jury trial. A second group, he proposed, should include less serious offenses in which jury trial would be eliminated and in which short, sharp penalties would be substituted for severe ones. The third class would include minor offenses, and would be handled on an administrative basis, like motor speeding cases, income tax cases, customs smuggling and the like.

In the last group Mr. Miller proposed to put prohibition cases. The dry law was better enforced while it was in the hands of local government rather than the Federal Government, he insisted.

The prohibition issue was approached from another angle by Percy Saint, attorney-general from New Orleans and president of the association of attorneys-general there. The situation is no longer a struggle between wets and drys, he declared, but a struggle for the supremacy of law and perpetuation of Anglo-Saxon theory of self-government. Respect for the Constitution is what we most sorely need, he added.

Discussing radio law changes, Louis G. Caldwell, chairman of the Radio Commission, assailed the Davis equalization amendment as imposing one "of the most impossble mathematical dilemmas on the Radio Commission that any administrative tribunal ever faced."

AGENT OF POTTERS EXPLAINS SECRECY SURROUNDING JOB

(Continued from Page 1)

your own interests merely in the interest of philanthropy," he asked after Mr. Brice had reiterated that he and his company were actuated by a desire to benefit the consumer.

The witness then said that it would also be to their advantage as well as that of the consumer to have lower rates because they could bring in fish from Canada and would do a larger business.

He explained the telegram that had been sent out asking dealers to communicate with their Senators and Representatives urging lower rates on fish in the interest of the consumer and his offer to pay expenses by saying that some of the persons to whom he sent telegrams were not well off and his company could afford to help them.

He denied that Frederick Meisnest, a former employee of the Tariff Commission, taken over into the employ of his company about June 1, last, had "given" the figures used in the brief presented to the Senate committee. He had only "assembled" them from public records, Mr. Bryce said. He also testified that a number of men have been taken into the employ of the company from government departments and bureaus.

COLOMBIA AIR LINE OPENS

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The German air transportation organization, S. C. A. D. T. A., has opened a new air line, extending from Bogota to Ibague in the western section of Colombia. The company plans to extend the line later to Buena Ventura on the Pacific coast.

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SLUMP IN STOCK PRICES CALLED NORMAL BREAK

Mitchell and Fisher Agree That Inflation Is Not Cause of Decline

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The towering heights to which stock prices have risen and the sudden slump which has just sent some of the leading securities into a temporary decline cannot be attributed to any "inflated condition," in the opinion of two of the outstanding figures in New York financial circles.

Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank, and Dr. Irving T. Fisher, head of the department of economics of Yale University, have both characterized the present condition as one which is the outgrowth of sound basic economic conditions.

Mr. Mitchell, discussing the recent market break, said that the decline has probably overrun itself already. There is nothing alarming about it, he added.

Look for Fundamentals

"In a market like this," he declared, "the fundamentals are the things to look for, and if you can show me anything wrong with the situation generally, then I would be concerned.

"Brokers' loans, if better understood, would cease to be a factor. There should be nothing alarming about their present rise when you consider the enormous amount of rights taken up during the past month.

Mr. Mitchell denied the report the National City had either acquired or had any intention of acquiring an interest in continental banks abroad. Regarding further consolidation of banking interests in America, he said, "Further consolidation of American banking interests is likely. It has not reached its limit, either in New York or in other parts of the country."

Mr. Mitchell emphatically denied the rumor that the National City Bank was to enter the mortgage field through the acquisition of the New York Title & Mortgage Company.

Regarding the present rediscount rate and the prospects of its being lowered soon, Mr. Mitchell said: "Certinly the lowering of the present rate is desirable. It would help business, aid the bond and mortgage market, and help generally to return full prosperity."

Expects Bull Movement

In an address before the New York Credit Men's Association, Dr. Fisher declared that recent breaks in the market had operated merely as "shakedowns" and that, following a few weeks of fluctuation, a mild bull movement should once more set in, carrying prices back to their former maximums.

Dr. Fisher gave more than a dozen reasons why, in his opinion, the present stock market is for the most part sound. Chief among them was a "mass production of inventions," the existence over a number of years of the "stable dollar" and the establishment of prohibition, which he estimated has saved the United States approximately $8,000,000,000 a year. All of these factors, he said, have accelerated gains in the rate of profits achieved by corporations, which, in turn, have been reflected by the stock market.

"Recent breaks in the market," Dr. Fisher continued, "have been largely accelerated by investors who, without knowledge or proper financial backing, attempt to speculate on margin. Fortunately, however, this kind of speculation is not representative of the present market.

"I do believe that many had better get out of debt and out of speculating on margins. With every rise to a new top there has been a tendency to overdo speculation and this has resulted in a series of 'shakedowns.' These 'shakedowns,' which have acted selectively by eliminating unwise speculation, have always been followed, however, by recoveries to new highs."

NEW YORK—Roger W. Babson, who predicted a decline of 60 points in Dow-Jones industrial averages before the last major break, told the United Press that there is still a bear market. "There, of course, should be an upward rebound from present quotations," he said, "but this rebound will probably be only temporary, and the next downward movement will reach new lows in many instances."

Kuominchun Defeats Nationalists' Force

HANKOW, China (AP)—It is officially reported here that the Kuominchun, or People's Army, led by generals of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, has broken through the Nationalist lines at Chengchow in their drive for Hankow and the other Wuhan cities.

The Kuominchun advance guard occupied Sincheng, 50 miles south of Chengchow, in Northern Honan Province. Sincheng is about 150 miles north of Hankow on the Kinhan Railway.

Earlier dispatches of the Kinhan Railway said that fighting was going on along a wide battle front extending eastward on the Lunghai Railway and centering at Chengchow. These dispatches added that the Kuominchun had taken the offensive and was driving back the Nationalist Government troops.

Reinforcements for the hard pressed Nationalists were pouring in to the area from the Hankow district by way of the Kinhan Railway. Supplies, including 20,000 bags of flour and rice, and ammunition have been sent northward.

The fighting may prove the decisive battle i nthe campaign for the Wuhan cities. Nationalist Government officials here said the Kuominchun had massed 200,000 men in northwest Honan, outnumbering the Nationalists.

Canada Welcomes New Japanese Envoy to Ottawa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Iyemasa Tokugawa, the newly arrived Japanese Minister to Canada was socially welcomed by the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and a distinguished gathering of representatives of Canada and foreign governments at dinner at the Country Club.

In introducing his guest Mr. King referred to the ever increasing importance of the Dominion's position in "the center of a sort of world amphitheater of great powers" and of the necessity of maintaining security by international friendship and goodwill. "To do our part," he continued, "in maintaining the unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations and to further to the utmost of our ability friendly relations between the British Empire and the rest of the world and in particular the three great powers which I have mentioned (France, Japan and the United States), this, it seems to me, is Canada's rôle in international affairs."

In the course of a brief reply, Mr. Tokugawa said that he would always remember that the happy relations between Canada and Japan were based upon the foundation of traditional friendship and good will between the British Nation and his country.

"Japan," he continued, "is proud to have been associated with the British Empire in its many efforts directed to the noble cause of perpetuating peace, and the people of Japan are anxious to maintain and promote the friendly co-operation between us for the greater good of humanity. As regards Canada in particular, the Japanese people have a great admiration for the wonderful progress she has made with such determination and courage, and are especially anxious to enter still closer relationship with her. They are welcoming the opening of direct diplomatic relations between us."

SOUTH AFRICA'S ENVOY HERE

NEW YORK (AP)—Eric H. Louw, the Union of South Africa's first envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, arrived on the Liner Majestic en route to Washington. He is an Orange Free State Boer and formerly was his country's trade commissioner at New York and London.

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The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

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Hoover Lauds Edison for Gifts to the Comfort of Mankind

(Continued from Page 1)

through Mr. Edison that their efforts are not unappreciated. The country can well pay its tribute to the men of this genius by expanding the facilities for their labors. The Nation today needs more support for research, and it needs still more laboratories. To that Mr. Ford is making a generous contribution.

"And in establishing the Edison Institute of Technology Mr. Ford is doing honor to Mr. Edison in a manner which appeals to a sense of fitness—that is, by founding an institution dedicated to education and scientific research.

"And scientific research means more than its practical results in increased living comfort. The future of our nation is not merely a question of the development of our industries, of reducing the cost of living, of multiplying our harvests, or of larger leisure. We must constantly strengthen the fiber of national life by the search for truth. From its pursuit we shall discover the unfolding of beauty, we shall stimulate the aspiration for knowledge, we shall ever widen human understanding."

A Distinguished Gathering

Near and before him as the President spoke sat a memorable gathering. By his side were Mr. Edison and his wife, and Francis Jehl, who as a young man helped Mr. Edison in his Menlo Park, N. J., workshop make his incandescent light. Close by also were Henry Ford and his wife, Madame Curie, John D. Rockefeller Jr., George Eastman, Gerald Swope and Charles Robertson, president of Westinghouse Electric Company.

An unusual compliment was paid by Mr. Hoover to Mr. Edison when the President insisted on relinquishing the seat of honor at the banquet table to the inventor. The same courtesy was extended to Mrs. Edison by Mrs. Hoover.

In the audience of 500 guests were national leaders in many lines of endeavor, capital, labor, business, the professions including William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Charles M. Schwab, W. W. Atterbury, Orville Wright, Clarence H. Mackay, Otto H. Kahn and Adolph S. Ochs. The chairman was an American of great domestic and international accomplishments, Owen D. Young.

The President's brief address brought to a close a day of world-wide honor and acclaim for Mr. Edison and saw re-enacted in original though transplanted structures historic and amusing episodes in the inventor's notable career. In the morning the three friends, Mr. Edison, Mr. Ford and the President, accompanied by their wives, made a short journey from Dearborn, Mich., to this early American village that Mr. Ford has laid out on a reproduction of the Grand Trunk Line train on which Mr. Edison in 1872 "peddled" newspapers and other wares.

With much amusement Mr. Edison tramped up and down the aisle amid his friends re-enacting his youthful salesman rôle. Disembarkment at the village was before the old station that once stood at Smith's Creek, not far from Port Huron on the Port Huron-Detroit route. It was at this station that Mr. Edison was once ejected by an indignant conductor for causing a fire in a baggage car with his experiments.

Memorial to Mr. Edison

Following an afternoon spent by the three friends visiting Mr. Ford's early American village and museums located here and in reminiscenses they joined the large gathering of distinguished visitors who were guests of Mr. Ford at a banquet in Mr. Edison's honor in the Edison Institute of Technology. This research institution was established by Mr. Ford as a permanent memorial to Mr. Edison and was formally dedicated by the brilliant dinner and historic occasion. A distinctive feature of the building is an exact reproduction of Independence Hall as the center structure. It was in this portion of the building that the gathering took place.

Following the banquet and preceding the President's address the three friends and Mr. Jehl re-enacted one of the great episodes in the world's history. Fifty years ago it took Mr. Edison, Mr. Jehl and several other coworkers 50 hours of unceasing labor to bring their experiment to a successful conclusion. It required only a few moments this time.

The dramatic reconstruction took place in the original Menlo Park laboratory. This humble workshop, abandoned and decayed, was moved piece by piece by Mr. Ford to his village here where it was reconstructed with the original materials and furnishings, even resting on the same top soil on which it stood in New Jersey.

Other buildings and furnishings of the original Menlo Park that were associated with Mr. Edison and his pioneer workers have been salvaged and brought to this village by Mr. Ford, to serve as a memorial and as an inspiration to future research workers.

Historic Episode Enacted

The little shop was too small to accommodate the crowd of visitors, so only four men, Mr. Edison, Mr. Ford, Mr. Jehl and the President gathered to re-enact the historic episode. Loudspeakers in the near-by banquet hall brought to the audience a vivid description of the dramatic scene—the original paraphernalia, the retorts, the wheels, the crude batteries, how Mr. Edison tested the vacuum tube and Mr. Jehl sealed it, and lastly, its glowing into light as Mr. Edison touched the current from the original battery to the carbonized thread filament.

As the little lamp glowed into yellow light, so feeble now but then a flaming torch of realized dreams, the dinning hall and the park about it burst into brilliant light. In the glare of giant searchlights airplanes maneuvered in the night; on the ground hundreds of automobiles flashed their lights and sounded their horns and sirens.

It was all an arranged picture and yet the brilliant throng was held tense by the picture of what the successful experiment in a little workshop five decades ago has meant to the world and its progress. And when Mr. Edison, accompanied by the President and Mr. Ford, re-entered the banquet hall the brilliant assembly rose to its feet and cheered him lustily.

Messages of Greeting

Mr. Young read messages of greeting from the Prince of Wales, President Von Hindenberg of Germany and from Commander Byrd, far off in ice-bound "Little America." As a tribute to Mr. Ford, who did not speak, the audience rose and applauded. Mr. Edison, smilingly and with much gusto, strode to the microphone before the toastmaster's chair and read his brief statement of appreciation.

"I am told," he said, "that my voice will reach out to the four corners of the world. This presents me with an unusual opportunity to thank everyone for the unusual honors they have bestowed upon me. Thank you from the bottom of my heart. If I have spurred men on to greater effort I am content."

And with a bow and a happy, broad smile he turned to his seat beside Mrs. Edison and stood with her hand in his as the great crowd rose to its feet in spontaneous cheers and applause.

Following Mr. Hoover's speech, it was announced that Prof. Albert Einstein, speaking over the radio from Berlin, Ger., would say a few words of personal greetings to Mr. Edison. The audience became quiet in eager anticipation of listening to this international broadcast.

Einstein Speech Crosses Ocean

The silence was broken by a roar of static which continued unabated throughout the connection. Occasionally there could be heard words, but whether in English or German could not be distinguished.

The radio announcer's statement that Professor Einstein had spoken was greeted by a hearty laugh, heads of the great telephone and cable lines present particularly enjoying the incident.

As the distinguished gathering parted those close to Mr. Ford witnessed an unusually interesting episode between him and Mr. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mr. Schwab approached and conveyed his gratitude.

"Henry," he then said, taking an apple from his pocket. "Here is an apple that I paid Tom Edison a quarter for this morning, on the old train. How I would like to preserve it. Do you know how I could do so?"

"Yes," said Mr. Ford without hesitation. "I know a way. Cut the apple in two, take out the seeds and eat the apple. Then plant the seeds."

Mr. Ford smiled quietly and then turned to greet another friend.

HOOVER UNVEILS SHAFT HONORING RIVER VETERANS

(Continued from Page 1)

pletion of a nine-foot channel for the full length of the Ohio River. The engineering mind, about which I see so much in the newspapers, here does come to the surface, and luxuriates in appreciation of a great engineering job well done. This new instrument of commerce, from which untold blessings will come year after year, is an enduring monument to those patient men of my own profession whose lives are spent in devising means to increase the comfort and convenience of the world.

"But men of every mold have wrought with equal bravery in this transformation of the wild beauty of the Ohio River into the not less beautiful but more tractable stream of today. The engineers found the practical means, but many others contributed to the vision, courage and persistence needful to this accomplishment. Statesmen, river men and business men may share the glory. The elders present may well regret the absence of such stalwart figures as Col. William H. Merrill and Capt. William B. Rodgers, whose ingenuity and dauntless faith bore so large a part in this achievement.

"I personally feel deeply the absence of Senator Theodore Burton. His work as chairman of the historic inland waters commission, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1907, gave the foundation appropriation from which this great development has been created. The report of that commission in 1908 has been the bible of waterways improvement. Its first result was the act of 1910 which began the present project, now brought to successful conclusion. It reflected not only the clarity of mind with which the Senator has endowed public issues for a generation, but also the broad humanity of his spirit, that dwelt with especial concern upon the problems of equity involved and upon the welfare of the whole body of men and women of the country for whose benefit the program was primarily undertaken.

"Of Speaker Longworth, who fortunately is present, it should be recalled that he was one of the founders of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association and has both privately and as an officer of the Government worked indefatigably in the cause of this development for more than a quarter of a century. He and his associates deserve high remembrance in the records of this achievement.

"But the whole Ohio Valley and the Nation as well should be congratulated upon this occasion. A new agency of service now begins its quite labors for mankind. The towpath that led one Ohio boy to the White House has been modernized. But opportunity has been expanded by the abandonment of the tow-path for the engine. It is the glory of our scientific age that its sooty processes in the end bring results that make childhood stronger and healthier and give to manhood and womanhood a life richer and more varied.

"This monument will ever remind the people of a great accomplishment."

TOURIST TRADE SOUGHT BY SOUTH AMERICANS

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The second South American Tourists' Congress has convened here with delegates from a number of South American countries, including Bolivia and Argentina, attending.

The congress will consider general plans to be adopted to develop means of attracting tourists, co-ordination of routes of communication, and co-operation in tourist trade as a means of improving the bonds between the countries participating in the congress.

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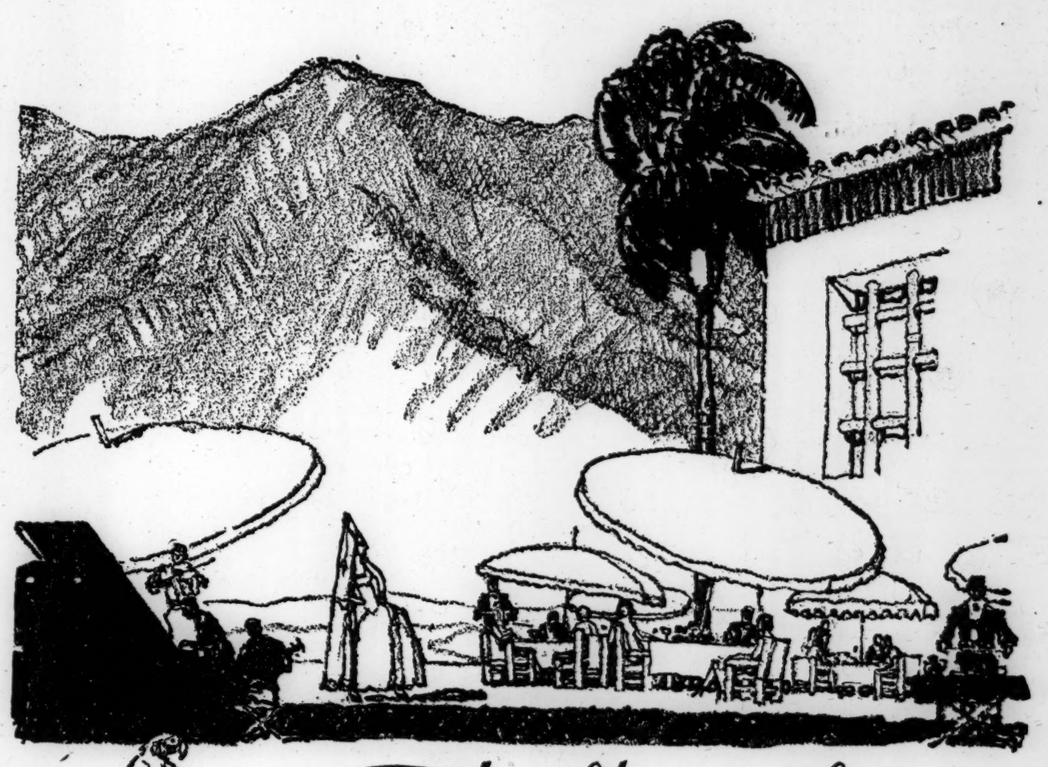

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ONTARIO LIQUOR ACT MAIN ISSUE IN ELECTIONS

Opposition to Conservatives Based on Alleged Failure of Its Operation

TORONTO, Ont. (C. P.)—When the Conservative administration of G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, seeks the indorsement of the electorate of the Province for another term on Oct. 30, the Ontario Liquor Control Act, a product of the Ferguson Government, will be a major issue.

This will be the first general election in Ontario since 1926. In that year the Ferguson Government, first elected in 1923, was returned to power with a decisive majority in the provincial Legislature favoring the sale and control of liquor by the Government. This was the sole issue of the 1926 election. Government control and sale of liquor was incorporated in the platform of the Conservative Party, and for the first time in the history of Canadian provincial politics, Government control became an issue in an election campaign.

Before the enactment of the Liquor Control Act Ontario had had 10 years of prohibition under the Ontario Temperance Act, enacted during the war as a war measure. The O. T. A. prohibited the sale of liquor except by doctor's prescription, but did not prohibit the manufacture and export of liquor and beer by distilleries and breweries within the Province. An amendment providing for the open sale of 4.4 beer was enacted by the Ferguson Government, but this was not palatable to the wets and subsequently Mr. Ferguson came out in favor of Government control, and was re-elected.

Although Mr. Ferguson has contended from the beginning of the present campaign that liquor is not an issue in this election, asserting that public sentiment in favor of the Liquor Control Act has increased since 1926, the leaders of the two opposition parties, as well as the Ontario Prohibition Union, have made it a major issue by using the administration of the Liquor Control Act as their chief weapon of attack on the Conservative Government.

In their political speeches and manifestos, W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader, and J. G. Lethbridge, Progressive leader, have severely arraigned the Government on its liquor policy, alleging that Government control has been a failure, that it has degraded the morals of the younger generation, and that generally social conditions are much worse than during the prohibition régime.

Mr. Sinclair has stated the Liberal policy on the liquor issue is that the people's will shall prevail. When there is a demand for a change in the liquor control act, the people shall be consulted in a plebiscite. A victory for the Liberals in this election would doubtless be regarded as a "demand for a change," and a plebiscite doubtless would follow.

Mr. Lethbridge has been quite definite. He has pledged the Progressives to hold a plebiscite within a year. Their platform is bone dry, favoring not only the prohibition of the sale of liquor, but also the prohibition of its manufacture and importation into Ontario. Prohibited, Ontario distilleries and breweries continued to manufacture liquor and beer under federal charter for export to other countries and provinces, but a considerable quantity was "short circuited" back to the Province.

Mr. Ferguson is determined to stand or fall by the legislation enacted after the 1926 election. He is unequivocally opposed to plebiscites. He further contends that plebiscites violate the spirit of the constitution, and will have none while he is the Conservative party leader.

The Ontario Prohibition Union, with a few candidates in the field, will support candidates of other parties who accept the union's policy in regard to prohibition. The union is making every effort to bring about the elimination of three-cornered contests and to draw a definite line of demarcation between the supporters and the opponents of prohibition.

HUGE DORNIER SCHEDULED FOR ATLANTIC TRIP

(Continued from Page 1)

liner crossing. We intend to make a long flight early in the spring to North America and, if all goes well, we shall also visit South America."

Never before, it is said, has any machine—airplane, seaplane or airship—carried such a large number of people, and if reports on the test satisfy the experts, the new machine, which weighs 51 tons, may revolutionize air passenger traffic.

British Tributes

British air experts are generous in their appraisal of the fine performance of the German seaplane Dornier "D-OX" in carrying 169 persons, though they differ on the question of whether the gigantic machine is a commercial proposition for the present.

Britain is already experimenting with multi-engined flying boats, said a member of the Napier Aero Engine firm. "Certain technical people over here have hitherto been under the impression that it would be almost an impossibility for a machine of this terrific weight to take the air. This will dispel their doubts."

A member of the firm of Handley Page Ltd., said: "It is a splendid achievement and all credit is due to Dr. Dornier. There is no doubt that his feat marks a definite step forward in the progress of aviation. Dr. Dornier did a very courageous thing when he built the huge 'D-OX.'"

"One of Herr Dornier's achievements," says the London Times observer, "is that he has confounded most critics by building a very big boat in which the proportion of structure weight to the total weight is above what is considered ordinarily feasible today in other machines.

Needed Great Courage

"Herr Dornier has now enlarged his whole outlook as a flying boat constructor and has shown that disproportionate structure weight need not be feared in big machines. Every country has played with the idea of building a really big flying boat, but it has remained for Herr Dornier to have the courage to put his beliefs to the test."

A representative of the Imperial Airways said: "It is a very remarkable thing, but it is well known that providing there is sufficient traffic demand, we could all construct air liners of such size. After the war our machines carried only two passengers, then eight, then 14 and today 20. We have now an order on hand for eight machines which will each carry 40 passengers. Already there are designs and tenders with the Air Ministry for flying boats that will carry 50 passengers, driven by six Rolls-Royce engines, totalling 3000 horsepower. I don't think there is a traffic demand for 150 passenger machines."

Representatives of de Havilland Limited said: "Dr. Dornier's feat is a landmark in aviation. As a commercial proposition, however, there must first be a demand, and I don't think the time is yet ripe. It will probably make a lot of difference to Atlantic crossings, but for shorter distances at the moment I cannot see that anything is gained."

The view of the Supermarine Aviation Company is expressed as follows: "It is a great thing for a seaplane to take 160 people in the air for 45 minutes, but it is doubtful if a machine of this size will prove a commercial proposition. There is not a sufficient demand for passenger traffic, and there would always be a difficulty in finding suitable stretches of water for landing and take-off."

Improving His Aim

HOOVER DEFIES FLORIDA G. O. P. ON APPOINTEES

Declares Fitness Alone Will Determine His Choice for Federal Offices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In a leter addressed to Fred E. Britten, secretary of the Republican State Committee of Florida, President Hoover has made plain his determination to reserve to himself the right to appoint to public office the men whom he believed capable for the positions to be filled and he does not recognize the right of any organization to dictate to him whom he should appoint.

The letter, which has just been made public at the White House, was written in answer to protests against the appointment by the President of Wilburn P. Hughes as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. It was obvious from its content that the letter was intended for the information of Glenn B. Skipper of Miami, Republican national committeeman, who has been leading the fight of the Republican opposition against appointments of the President in Florida.

The demand of the Florida organization that it should dictate appointments irrespective of merit brought a quick response from President Hoover, who has no respect for such a view.

"I cannot believe," he wrote to Mr. Britten, "that you and the many friends of Mr. Skipper who have protested the appointment of Mr. Hughes, overlook the primary responsibility which rests upon the President of the United States. That responsibility is one of the most sacred which he assumes upon his oath of office. It is that he shall, to his utmost capacity, appoint men to public office who will execute the laws of the United States with integrity and without fear, favor or political collusion. The appointive responsibility rests in the President, not in any organization.

"For seven months, the Department of Justice has investigated first one candidate and then another who were proposed by the Florida organization. The department did not feel that they could conscientiously recommend to me any one of the names presented. Mr. Hughes, with many years of tried service in the department as an important member of the division devoted to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, was not appointed at the request or recommendation of any political organization whatever. He was appointed because he had proved himself an able and vigorous law officer. Furthermore, all three of the federal judges of Florida attested to Mr. Hughes's ability and standing."

The Florida state committee has been for some time opposing the committee in charge of patronage, and had even threatened to bring the matter before the national committee. The President's letter serves notice, not only on politicians in Florida, but everywhere, that the President will not appoint men whom he believes to be unfit at the bidding of any organization whatsoever.

STARTS FOR PALESTINE INQUIRY BY AIRPLANE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Kenelm Preedy, a barrister, who is to represent the Palestine Government before the Commission of Inquiry, which has been appointed to investigate the recent Arab-Jewish disturbance, has left for Jerusalem by air from Croydon.

He was prevented by pressure of legal business from accompanying the members of the commission already on the way by sea, but hopes to meet them at Jerusalem in time for the opening of the inquiry. Sir Boyd Merriman, former Solicitor-General, and Viscount Erleigh, represent the Jewish community before the commission.

'ALL IS QUIET IN KABUL' SAYS NEW AFGHAN KING

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—King Nadir has sent a message to India by wireless stating "all is now quiet in Kabul." He has summoned the leading chieftains to meet him there to discuss plans for the future government of Afghanistan.

In the meanwhile many assurances of allegiance have been sent him. Information which reached Peshawar points to Habibullah as being now at Jubdogh, 50 miles north of Kabul, where he is endeavoring to collect forces in an attempt to regain the throne.

Plan to Wreck Whole Tariff Bill Blocked by United Vote in Senate

Leading Parties Join to Thwart Attempt to Restrict Measure to Farm Benefits—Amendment Approved Increasing Courts' Control of Opium Traffic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Democrats and Republicans combined to defeat a motion of Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, to wipe out all that has been done on the tariff bill during the last weeks and recommit it, omitting everything in a new bill but duty on agricultural products. Mr. Thomas urged the adoption of his motion on the grounds that the President had called Congress in special session for farm relief and for tariff revision primarily on farm products. The measure was lost by a vote of 64 to 10.

Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, attacked the policy, which he admitted both parties were guilty of supporting, of having the minority members excluded from the councils of the committee in charge of the tariff. If there had been a full committee, he said, much delay would have been avoided.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, declared that the tariff bills, representing greed and all manner of ills, would soon be a thing of the past. "The amendments that have passed the Senate have laid the foundations for a scientific tariff, which we have never had," he affirmed. "It will take the tariff out of politics and go far to relieve agricultural distress." He still believed in a protective tariff for all classes. He considered it the plain duty of the Senate to go ahead in view of what had been done in effecting reductions in some of the rates in the present law.

If the Senate is to concentrate only on agriculture, it is more important to reduce the high rates on some of the articles that farmers have to buy than to realize the duties on agricultural products, he said.

Earlier in the session, an amendment empowering courts to exempt ship masters and owners from punishment, when it is proven that neither of them was aware that opium was being smuggled on their vessel was approved. Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon, author of the amendment, explained that the law now in force vests this power in the Secretary of the Treasury in all cases and that there was nothing "to prevent the utmost generosity in dealing with the innocent and the guilty alike."

Coleman L. Blease (D.), Senator from South Carolina, said the amendment would make the smuggling of dope easier and declared that the law favored the rich and discriminated against the poor. Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, however, declared that pasage of the measure would mean no lapse in the Government's vigilance to keep opium out of the country, but would give the power of remitting penalty to the court trying the case rather than to the Secretary of the Treasury. Over cases not tried in court, the Secretary of the Treasury would retain jurisdiction, he pointed out.

Crime News Opposed by Italian Senator

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The long, detailed accounts published by the Fascist press of the trial now being held in the Assize Court at Milan, where the bandit, Pollastri, with many accomplices, is charged with various crimes, including the murder of two carabineers, has led Senator Venino to ask the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to prevent this publicity, as being harmful to public morals and national prestige.

Signor Venino urges the Duce to take the necessary measures to put an end to a custom which is inconsistent with the policy of the Fascist Government. The Rome newspaper Tribuna indorses Signor Venino's request, adding that news of a sensational character, particularly accounts of crimes, should never be allowed to appear in the Fascist press, whose task should be the education of the masses.

CUBANS SAVE $48,000,000

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuba, with a population of approximately 3,500,000, has a total of $48,000,000 in savings deposits of various banking institutions, according to a report by the Treasury Department.

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Exploring Ship Reaches Gloucester With Treasure From South Seas

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—A 30,000-mile world cruise ended Oct. 21, when the brigantine yacht Illyria of the Crane Pacific Expedition for the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago returned to this port.

The Illyria sailed from Boston last Nov. 16. Her personnel consisted of Capt. S. D. Boutillier of Melrose, Mass., and a crew of 18 men, and a staff of nine, led by Cornelius Crane.

In her log book the names of strange ports and places tumble over one another—Cocos Island, the Galapagos and Marquesas islands; the Low Archipelago, Tahiti and Norma; the Solomons and Java; Celebes and the Fijis. Enough to quicken the pulse and build dreams of high adventure of.

For 18 days on the voyage across 3000 miles of the Southern Ocean no other vessel was sighted. It was during this period that a report was circulated that the Illyria had been lost.

During a visit to the Low Archipelago, a group of coral attols said to be the least known of the South Sea islands, members of the party descended to a depth of 40 feet in diving helmets to observe coral and marine life. Signey H. Shurtleff of Boston, photographer, made motion pictures of life at the bottom of a lagoon. At the Fiji Islands 50 specimens of a curious long-tailed fruit bat were secured.

At New Hebrides a village never before visited by white men was inspected. The expedition did not go ashore at all at some of the Solomon Islands, where the natives were known to be very warlike.

One of the most interesting adventures of the long voyage was at the great island, New Guinea, the heart of which has never been explored. With Father Kirschbaum, a Catholic missionary, acting as pilot, the Illyria journeyed 450 miles up the Sepik River, 100 miles farther than any vessel of her size had ever navigated before. The natives were found still in the stone age, many of whom never saw a white man before. More than 600 bird specimens were obtained in New Guinea. Several members of the expedition made a long flight over the jungles in an airplane.

The party returned to the United States by steamers from Borneo, Bali and Java, while the yacht continued on around the globe.

Altogether, more than 1500 specimens of birds, 1000 mammals, 2000 reptiles and amphibians, and perhaps 10,000 specimens of fishes were secured.

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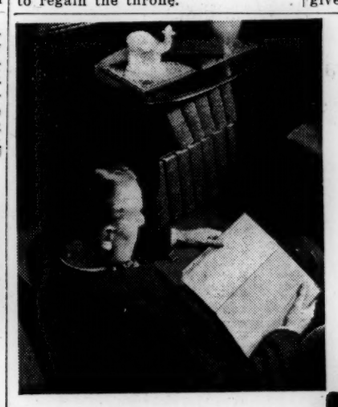
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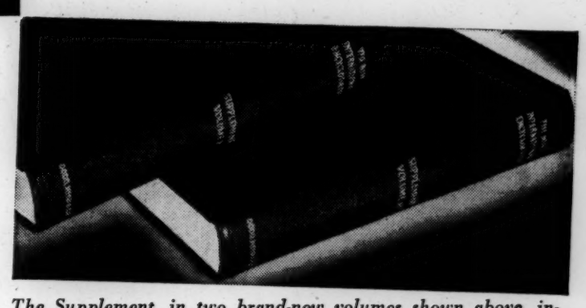
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LAXITY OF LAWS IN NEW YORK PUT UP TO GOVERNOR

Enforcement Group Calls on Roosevelt to Take Situation in Hand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—David Barnett, chairman of the Constitutional Campaign Committee, a group organized for law enforcement, has just sent a letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, informing him of "conditions of lawlessness" here and declaring that "the incompetency of the present [city] administration is so apparent that the only alternative of decent citizens is to call upon you to take care that the laws are faithfully executed."

"The present police commissioner and the local district attorney," the letter says, "have openly announced that they do not intend to enforce the 'public nuisance' law against speakeasies. We are convinced that the situation calls for some drastic action on your part."

Mr. Barnett calls the Governor's attention to a letter he wrote to Grover A. Whalen, following the police commissioner's announcement of the estimated 32,000 speakeasies here, and quoted from this letter that "the repeal of the state enforcement code had contributed to the great increase in speakeasies, gangsters and crime, but that the Court of Appeals, by means of the Mullan-Gage Act, had removed the padlock from the local courts and had placed squarely upon the shoulders of the officials charged with law enforcement the duty of closing the speakeasies."

The commissioner's only reply to this comunication, Mr. Barnett declares, was a statement to the newspapers "to the effect that he did not have sufficient policemen" to comply with the committee's request that he "close those speakeasies known to his department."

Another letter, calling Mr. Whalen's attention to the fact that in Nassau County a drive against speakeasies under the "public nuisance" statute had resulted in cutting criminal cases in half and that, "therefore, such activity would bring about a reduction, instead of an increase, in the police force," remained unanswered, Mr. Barnett says. Likewise, he adds, an offer to turn over to the commissioner numerous complaints about speakeasies, with exact data pertaining thereto, "was ignored entirely."

This failure to act projected the formation of the Constitutional Campaign Committee, its chairman asserts, which sponsored a public indignation meeting in Carnegie Hall to demand the elimination of speakeasies.

"Notwithstanding the great public interest in this meeting," Mr. Barnett tells the Governor, "the local officials continued their policy of nullification."

Lastly the committee called, he says, upon Mayor Walker to appoint someone to make "a thoroughgoing investigation into the entire situation." The only reply to this, he says, was that the letter would be brought "to Mayor Walker's attention at the first opportunity."

Ban on Vaccination in Schools Advised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Urging that recent instances of injurious effects following vaccination in the United States, England, Holland and Germany render it advisable to curtail the practice until more satisfactory results can be obtained, H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, has sent a letter to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health, asking that the vaccination requirement in the schools be suspended.

Mr. Anderson called attention to a discussion of a serious malady following vaccination which was published in the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health of New York City on Sept. 7, 1929, and continued:

"I further note that children of school age are more susceptible to this complication than adults or infants; that England has reported nearly 100 cases, Holland nearly 150, Germany 34 and that a few cases have been reported in the United States. I also note that encephalitis is a highly fatal disease and that the complication has not been confined to virus from any one vaccine establishment nor to any particular batches of virus."

In view of these facts, he added, "I am writing to ask if you will not consider the advisability of asking that the vaccination requirement be suspended until such time as a vaccine can be perfected which can be guaranteed" not to have such effects.

Inventory Taken of Legal Research

BALTIMORE, Md.—The first general stocktaking in the field of legal research has been completed by the Johns Hopkins Institute of Law as a part of its work in formulating research plans for the future.

Approximately 1200 investigations into various branches of law and its related fields are under way throughout the country, according to the survey, made under the direction of Dr. Herman Oliphant of the Institute faculty.

"Crime" leads in the number of investigations falling in a particular field, with a total of 107 projects reported, while taxation ranks second with 91 studies. Prohibition as such is mentioned only twice, and then in connection with subject under the heading, "Constitutional Law."

Aviation, the newest form of transportation, is the concern of twice as many investigations as shipping, the oldest form represented in the survey. Nine investigations are being pushed forward on the subject of "Railroads," while "Motor Vehicles," involving 19 research projects, is attracting more attention in point of numbers than all the rest of the field of transportation combined.

ANCIENT GREEK RELIEF ACQUIRED BY MUSEUM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has acquired a fragment of a Greek marble relief believed to have been carved in the latter half of the fifth century B. C. The relic formerly belonged to a private collection in Mecklenburg, Ger.

The fragment is a portion of a battle scene carved in Pentelic marble, and is thought to memorialize an engagement in the Peloponnesian War. In its present state it is a narrow slab about 22 inches in height, although indications are that it was originally much wider. "Since it depicts a number of persons," Miss Gisela M. A. Richter, curator of classical art at the museum, said, "it was probably not a private monument, but one erected by the State."

BOYS' WORK COUNCIL TAKES PEACE THEME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

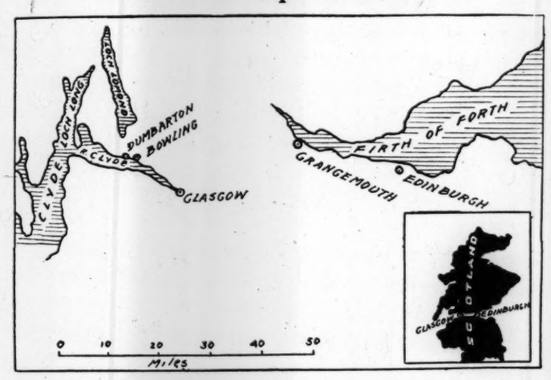
NEW YORK—Furtherance of the cause of universal peace through the development of international-mindedness among the world's youth will be the chief theme of the annual conference of the International Boys' Work Council to be held at Toronto, Oct. 28 to 30.

More than 1000 men, many of them from New York, representing business, professional, fraternal, service and civic groups throughout the world, will attend the conference, which will be under the patronage of Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Willingdon.

DELANO NAMED ON PARK BOARD

NEW YORK (AP)—William A. Delano, president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been named by President Hoover as a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, it was announced by the institute. He succeeds the late Milton B. Medary of Philadelphia.

Area of Proposed Canal



Construction of Waterway Between the Clyde and the Firth of Forth Would Avoid Detour Around North of Scotland for Atlantic-North Sea Shipping.

Canal Across Scotland to North Sea Proposed in Program for Employment

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The long-discussed scheme for short-circuiting Atlantic traffic of North Sea ports by constructing a ship canal between the Clyde and the Firth of Forth, thereby saving a detour round the north of Scotland, is now to be taken up seriously as part of official plans for providing work for British unemployed.

The Government has announced appointment of an experts' committee under Sir Sydney Chapman to examine the nature and extent of the advantages which might be attained by the construction of such a canal and its probable economic results.

The scheme was first suggested by Daniel Defoe 200 years ago. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a water connection with 40 lochs in 35 miles via Grangemouth and Bowling allowed the passage of barges and other small craft from sea to sea. But transit proved so slow the route has been little used.

The larger project has alternative routes, one along the existing cutting. The other, more ambitious, 66 miles in length from the Forth to Loch Lomond and thence to Loch Long and the Clyde Estuary, has since been discussed but hitherto rejected on account of the cost, which is variously estimated at from £40,000,000 to £70,000,000.

Veteran Wheelmen Recall Cycling Days

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Strange scenes were enacted at Gwynedd, a suburb of Philadelphia, when the Veteran Wheelmen of America held their reunion to mark the 53d anniversary of the bicycle in America. While an occasional airplane passed overhead and speeding motorcars drove up and down the highway, 150 cyclists, some of them mounted on the strangest varieties of pedal machines, made merry in memory of the happy days when bicycling was regarded as one of the greatest of outdoor sports.

Passers by paused and rubbed their eyes as the procession of "high wheelers," solid-tired "safetys" and the even earlier wooden wheel, iron tired cycles lumbered past. Gwynned, named in honor of the early Welshmen who settled it, never saw anything like that before, at least not in the memory of the oldest habitué of the William Penn Inn, where the observance was staged. Of course, the pneumatic-tired bicycle of the late Victorian era was a common sight around the neighborhood, but no one remembered seeing the heavy high-wheelers.

Arthur Zimmerman of Asbury, N. J., champion cyclist from 1890 to 1894, speaking at the banquet after the parade, told of the halcyon days when 5,000,000 people rode two-wheelers. It was Mr. Zimmerman who helped make the "safety" safe for America. Thomas Finley of Mount Holly, N. J., told of riding a Star down the front steps of the White House in Washington, for which he was promptly arrested.

Station Change-Over Surprise to London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The new regional radiocasting station for London has come into operation. At 3:28 p. m. old 2LO station, Oxford Street, ceased operations, then there was a slight kick, and two minutes later the new transmitter was sending out a program.

Numerous listeners were taken by surprise and failed to adjust their receiving sets to the new and more powerful signals, and complaints reached headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation in consequence. The chief troubles were a noticeable loss of strength within three to six miles south of the old transmitter and considerable interference from the strong signals of the new station with the relatively weaker HGH. A shorter aerial is recommended to overcome the latter difficulty.

The new station is also accused of making difficult the pick-up of continental programs. A further complaint is that users of crystal sets, of whom there are many in London, may be put to considerable expense in order to get satisfactory reception in future.

The new station is situated at Brookman's Park, near Potter's Bar, some 15 miles northwest of the center of London.

NEW JERSEY ENJOINS TWO STOCK CONCERNS

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — Charged with violation of the New Jersey law which prohibits the sale of fraudulent securities, the Bankers' Securities Corporation of Delaware, the Bankers' Securities Trust of Massachusetts, their officers and trustees, and two others, are under temporary restraint from further operation in this State.

The injunction was granted by Vice-Chancellor Backes on application of Robert D. Grossman, special Assistant Attorney-General. The two companies and eight individual defendants are ordered to show cause next Tuesday why the injunction should not be made permanent and a receiver appointed.

Scots Gift to Help Cancel British Debt

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A public fund for the exemption of the British national debt, to which donations totaling £1,290,703 was received between 1925 and 1928, according to a recent statement in the House of Commons, has been increased by a gift of £10,000 from Sir Alexander Park Lyle of Glendelvine, Murthly, Perthshire, chairman of the Lyle Shipping Company, ex-president of the Greenock Philosophical Society and Chamber of Commerce.

His baronetcy, announced March 1, was bestowed in recognition of his services in connection with the Scottish war memorial.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, in acknowledging the latest benefaction on behalf of the Government, expressed his "warm thanks for the generous gift and appreciation for the spirit which inspired it."

SWARTHMORE SEEKS STABILIZATION PLAN

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Swarthmore College has received a gift of money for the purpose of conducting a study of the stabilization of employment, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of the college. Dr. Aydelotte did not reveal the names of the donors or the amount of the gift, but said that it was a large sum and would enable the college to make a very helpful study of employment conditions.

Dr. Aydelotte said that the donors established the fund with the understanding that the department of economics would conduct the investigation, declaring that "the lack of continuous employment is the outstanding weakness in America's industrial armor." The study is to be a continuing activity of the college and provides for the holding of periodic conferences of experts and others concerned, lectures on the employment question for undergraduates and for research fellowships for sustained work in this field. The first step will be the collection of a library bearing on the subject.

GREEK EDITOR SAYS HIS PEOPLE FACE A NEW ERA

Refugees Absorbed, Civil Strife Ended, Is Opinion of Journalist

As Greek refugees gradually enter into the normal life of their regained country, and as civil strife in the country is being solved through the leadership of Eleutherios Venizelos, the way is opening for new prosperity and progress in Greece, in the opinion of George D. Pappageorge-Palladius, editor of the first Greek-language newspaper in the United States.

Greece stands today as one homogeneous country, without any minority problem of importance, Mr. Palladius said, and this fact, whatever may be the magnitude of the problems brought by the returned Greeks from Turkey, means that the future of the country is promising. No longer need perpetual bickerings with Bulgaria, Turkey, or Slavic countries disturb the normal progress of Greek life. For the first time in centuries, Greece is able to concentrate on her own development, rather than to dissipate her energies in fruitless frontier disputes.

Mr. Palladius is the editor of Prometheus, a Greek-language newspaper published in San Francisco, and he is in Boston for a brief visit. In 1905 he founded in Boston the first Greek newspaper in the United States, the Parthenon, and now, as well as his Greek-language paper, he issues a review, the Hellenic Library, in English.

The best solution of the refugee problem has been the scattering of the newly returned countrymen all over Greece, not in colonies, but in the very families of the original Greeks themselves, Mr. Palladius said. This method makes for economic equilibrium, and assimilates the new to the old populations completely and satisfactorily.

Mr. Palladius has long been a loyal American, and his publications never tire of exhorting his 600,000 countrymen in the United States to give their full devotion and allegiance to this country. He is somewhat of a philosopher, and his reflections have led him to believe that in America is being recaptured gradually the ideal which once flourished in ancient Greece. He is convinced that as America's wealth accumulates, she will be enabled to produce a culture of high order, and he points out that upon wealth culture always depends.

In the following unfolding of this new American culture, Mr. Palladius is convinced that his fellow Greco-Americans will play an important part, for he sees in the "melting pot" one of the greatest sources of American strength.

RUTLAND HOTEL SOLD

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—The Brock House, one of Rutland's oldest hotels, has been sold by J. Stanley Parker of Saranac Lake, N. Y., to Joseph W. Kerrigan of this city. The price was said to be $35,000.

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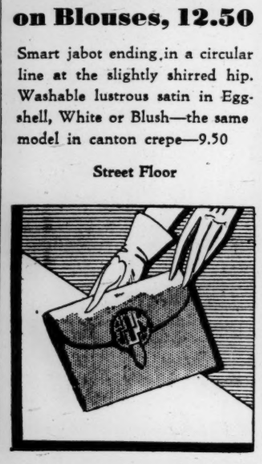

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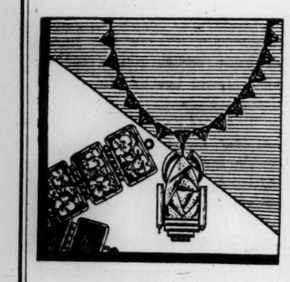
It's smart this season to carry a bag daintily and completely fitted with exquisite fittings. Pouch back strap bags of calf are lovely indeed.

Street Floor



Smart Costume Jewelry, 2.00

In all the warm, lustrous colors to match or blend with the fall ensembles, simulated stones of real beauty in modernistic patterns and designs.

Street Floor

Custom Made FURS

at Ready-Made Prices. Re-Styling and Repairing.

Charge Accounts Solicited

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26 West Street, Boston
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Chic Millinery

at all times . . . a particularly happy and particularly complete Bedell specialization.

If you do not already know Bedell millinery . . . what charming selection may be made . . . how characteristically low the prices, then let us urge the pleasant discovery upon you.

The man who wants something better

—than he's ever been able to get in ready-to-wear clothes, is cordially invited to look over our extensive exhibit. And remember, if you please, that every Scott & Company garment is tailored in our own Boston workrooms from choicest domestic and imported fabrics.

Suits, $65 to $85
Topcoats, $60 to $75
Tuxedo and Trousers $75

Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

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You can save money with us yet we use only the best of materials and all work is done by experts.

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Baked INDIAN PUDDING — the kind that tastes great made with Grandma's MOLASSES

SEND FOR FREE COOK BOOK
BOSTON MOLASSES CO.
175 MILK ST. BOSTON, MASS.

Mold Your Figure to the Mode

THIS new Madame Irene duosette confines the figure yet keeps the look of the supple grace of youth. It is the proper foundation for the new princess silhouette.

Let our carefully trained corsetieres advise you about the proper garment for your figure. Care in the selection and correct fitting will give you the appearance of grace which is the foundation of good dressing.

The CORA CHANDLER Shop (Chandler's Corset Store)
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Filene's
BOSTON

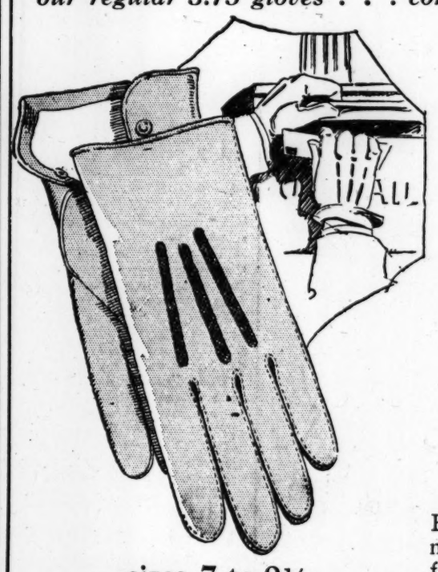
asks "What does your fur coat need to make it NEW as possible?"

Is it entire remodeling—make it over entirely?
Is it relining? Will the lining last all season or will you be obliged to take it off to be relined later when you need it every day?
Is it new collars and cuffs to make it look like 1930?
Is it repairing the edges of the front or cuffs?
Is it new buttons or loops?
Frankly, most coats need this care. Is yours one of them?

FUR REMODELING

Filene's Fur Shop, fifth floor, is at your service. Estimates made gladly without obligation.

our regular 3.75 gloves . . . correct for every occasion . . . and a value



men's one-clasp mocha gloves
2.95
specially priced

sizes 7 to 9½
these gloves are made of first quality skins and we sell them throughout the year at 3.75.

For all men's dress occasions, and mocha has always been acceptable for dress wear. Here we offer unusual value in men's mocha gloves.

glove section
street floor—main store

for fashion and value

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

STATE CRUSADE IS FORECAST BY W.C.T.U. LEADER

Mrs. Ropes Points to 47,000 New Members as Proof of Strength

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A strong declaration by the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union against an attempt to repeal the State Prohibition Enforcement Act and against a confusing or ambiguous phrasing of a proposal put forth for referendum vote was forecast as an early development of the state convention opening here. The framing of this resolution was the most important work preliminary to the opening of the first regular session.

"The W. C. T. U. stands firmly by President Hoover, has every confidence in his sincerity and will uphold his hands in his efforts for better law enforcement," said Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, state president, in her opening address. "Mr. Hoover's failure to carry Massachusetts was due in a large measure to the failure of the Republican Party in this State to stand firmly and openly on his platform for observance and vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and its failure to cooperate with the dry forces of the State. The Republican Party is riding to another fall in Massachusetts if it continues its policy of ignoring prohibition as an issue.

"Repeal of our state enforcement code would make it impossible for 600 local and state police to confiscate distilleries or remove liquor from any vehicle illegally transporting it. There are only about 40 federal officers in the State.

"While making a real fight for law enforcement, the W. C. T. U. will continue and increase its program of educational work for the cause. Any statement that this program is being curtailed is absolutely contrary to fact.

"Against a few hundred members gained by the Woman's Moderation Union organized to bring back beer and wine the W. C. T. U. points to 47,000 new members enrolled in the present fiscal year."

Mrs. Ropes emphasized that the coming year will be one of great importance in the contest relative to enforcement legislation. She urged vigorous support of dry candidates, as the election of 1930 will be one of large moment in this connection. Replying to the charge that the youth of today are inclined to be lawless, she declared that this was refuted by thousands of young persons who spent their own money to go to Kansas City to study the national and world issues of peace and law enforcement and the nearly 500,000 who signed the patriotic roll of the W. C. T. U. pledging themselves to total abstinence.

Motorbus Traffic Doubles in Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If all the motorbuses in the United States were traveling at the same time, there would be one on every six miles of paved highway, according to the National Association of Motorbus Operators. A total of 100,000 passenger buses are now being operated on the 600,000 miles of paved highway, they pointed out.

The bus business more than doubled during the summer just passed. Transcontinental travel has become an important feature, the association says. Except locally the business is unregulated.

Next week the directors of the association are coming to Washington to consult about federal regulation. "Although the meeting has been called to discuss legislative needs," says a statement, "considerable attention will be devoted to safety problems, as well as the need for eliminating traffic congestion.

"With the national loss from congestion, traffic delays, now estimated at considerably over $2,000,000,000 a year, it can easily be seen that it is a serious problem confronting motorbus operators. Even a few minutes' delay has an important effect in tearing up schedules, which are vital to successful transportation agencies."

ORCHID ENTERS FIELD OF 'IMPORTANT MONEY'

NEW YORK (AP)—The orchid, always associated with wealth, has entered the "important money" class, when two nurseries devoted to their growth were sold for $2,500,000.

These nurseries cover 50 acres, 35 acres under glass, at Bound Brook, N. J. They were started 22 years ago by Thomas Young and were sold by him to Selected Industries, Inc., and Rayburn Company, Inc.

More than 135,000 flowering plants are included in the Bound Brook sale and some of these specimens are valued at from $100 to $700 each. The extreme care required in growing orchids and the fact that seven years must pass before a plant produces a bloom account for the high market value of even the ordinary blooms.

SOVIET PLANE RESUMES TRIP

OAKLAND, Calif.—The Russian monoplane, Land of the Soviets, took off here Tuesday morning for Cheyenne, the next scheduled stop on its flight from Moscow to New York.

Ancient and Honorable Company Gets Prince of Wales Portrait

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES BY GERALD C. HUDSON

While the warriors of Bunker Hill and Yorktown looked down with some surprise from the sabered walls of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company's armory in old Faneuil Hall, Lieut. Gerald C. Hudson, of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, presented, as a gift from his own command, a portrait of the Prince of Wales which is a replica of one he previously painted for the London Company.

Lieutenant Hudson, dressed in the red dinner jacket of the British officer, and Major Myrick of the Ancients, in the buff and blue colors reminiscent of Revolutionary days, were symbolical of the change which has come about in Anglo-American relations since 1776.

In making the presentation, Lieutenant Hudson said, "I think we have kept in touch and our friendship has never failed. I traveled over to the U. S. A. in the Berengaria with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, our Prime Minister. His mission, gentlemen, as we all know, is one of disarmament and peace, but I longed to ask that when all the fighting bodies of the world had ceased to exist that the Honorable Artillery Company of London and the Ancient and Honorable Company of Boston might be spared."

In accepting the gift, which was presented by order of the Earl of Denbigh (Colonel Commander of the H. A. Co. of London), Major J. W. H. Myrick, Commander of the Ancients, said that he did so in full appreciation of its significance. "The picture of the Royal Prince, whose father's and grandfather's pictures hang in our armory along with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, will here prove another stepping stone for greater understanding of that movement of the two English-speaking nations which operates for the benefit of the whole world. Since our command was founded in 1638 by a member of the London company, the two have always stood for the protection of home and fireside, for law and order, and for the best forms of government. May we always continue to work for closer Anglo-American unity, which is of such vital importance to the peace of the world."

ANOTHER JUDGE HOLDS LIQUOR BUYER GUILTY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Purchasers of liquor are equally guilty with the seller, Federal Judge A. L. Reeves of Kansas City said here in charging a federal grand jury.

The judge said the same penalty probably would not apply to all classes, but the buyer was a violator of the law. In his charge the judge did not urge indictment of purchasers of liquor.

24 PLANES LAND IN NATIONAL AIR TOUR AT DETROIT

29 Started on 5000-Mile Trip Oct. 5—Woman Flier 13th to Check In

DETROIT (AP)—Twenty-four airplanes landed at the Ford Airport Oct. 21, completing the 5000-mile national air tour that began here Oct. 5. The last leg of the tour, that had taken the planes into Canada, to the eastern United States seaboard, into the South and the central West, was a short one, from Kalamazoo 120 miles west.

When the tour started nearly three weeks ago there were 29 contestants. The latest of the five to drop out was Capt. William N. Lancaster, piloting a Great Lakes biplane. A broken feed line put him out west of Kalamazoo.

Although the computation of point scores, on which the winner of the tour is determined, was not immediately announced, it seemed certain that John Livingston of Aurora, Ill., in a Waco biplane had kept his lead safe by landing without mishap and would receive the Edsel Ford trophy.

Art Davis of Lansing, Mich., also in a Waco biplane, apparently was assured of second place honors. Davis was first across the finish line at 4:14 p. m., but under the point system of scoring the order of finish did not affect the standing. The remainder of the tour planes followed him in close order.

Mrs. Keith Miller, of New York, flying a Fairchild biplane was the thirteenth to finish. Max Haizlip, of Kansas City, in an American Eagle biplane, was sixteenth in the order of the finish. Frances Harrell, of Houston, Tex., the third of the three women flyers who started, did not finish as a contestant but completed the tour as a passenger in another plane.

MacDonald's Words to Be Put on Stone

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt. (AP)—A suggestion from the Vermont Chamber of Commerce that a tablet bearing Ramsay MacDonald's message to the United States be erected on the King's highway here met with the approval of the local chamber.

The stone, as suggested by James P. Taylor, secretary of the State organization, would carry a bronze inscription of the British Prime Minister's message of world peace and a medallion of MacDonald's face.

"A vivid contrast this, between Great Britain's message of bloodshed in 1775 and her message of world-saving peace in 1929," Mr. Taylor commented in his letter.

Indications today were that the suggestion would be carried out as soon as possible.

Only in

VAN-HART Shoes . . .

Such Comfort!

TO THOSE many new readers of The Christian Science Monitor who seek smart style, plus the pleasure of perfect fit, ease and comfort in their footwear — VAN-HART extends a cordial invitation to come and join the many present readers he is now serving.

VAN-HART Shoes

FITTED BY EXPERTS

7 East 38th Street
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WATCH FOR YOUR TYPE

"Madame will see—the low forehead has the hair combed back... The round face needs the slender touch. The thick hair dressed so—will stay in place... Each type is different—and must be studied."

E. Dorval, the distinguished Parisian artist, has been brought from Paris by R. Louis with the latest styles in hair-cutting. He will give consultation and individual analysis in the haircut most appropriate for your individual type of beauty. For this consultation there is no charge. Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, except Fridays and Saturdays.

The cost of the Bob Distingue is $1.25 Reshaping or cutting of long hair is $2.50

For Appointments phone Plaza 5949

R. LOUIS
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Opposite Hotel Plaza
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Knickerbocker Hats
1466 BROADWAY AT 42nd ST. N.Y.
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
Worth Looking Into

Permanent Waving $10 Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.50
Expert Haircutting 75c Manicure 50c
You are assured of skilled service under personal supervision.
Tel. Wis. 7751 for Appointments.
SAVOY BEAUTY SALON
20 West 39th St., N. Y. City
Near Lord & Taylor, at 5th Avenue

I Will Permanently Wave Bleached or Dyed Hair

and guarantee not to break, harm or damage it in any way whatsoever.

My absolutely original formula for treating artificially colored hair that is being permanently waved, permits all women to have permanents as often as they like without making the hair brittle or lifeless.

A FREE TEST CURL WILL PROVE IT

If your last permanent "did not take" with any other method, come to my Salon and I will guarantee to permanently wave your hair with my lotion. We do first-class hair cutting, marcelling, finger waving, etc.

Call PENnsylvania 2949 for an Appointment.

ALEXANDER, 1439 Broadway (40th-41st), New York

NEW YORK CITY

Do Not Discard Your Old Hat

There is a tremendous hidden value in the hat you are about to discard. Bring it to La Trix and if it is accepted as worthwhile, it can be renovated or remodeled into an entirely new hat at a very nominal cost.

$2 will clean and hand block your old hat equal to new. Paris decrees the combination of velvet with felt or soleil. If you have one material we can supply the other. Our remodeling staff can then transform your material or hat into the latest style from $4.

NEW HATS created or copied and moulded to the head from $10.

Hats redyed reasonably. La Trix Millinery Mail orders invited.
Telephone Bryant 1443
29 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY
Fur Coats
Remodeled

$50 will remodel your old fur coat into a garment of the latest design. Maurice, formerly with Jenny of Paris, will personally fit it to your figure; moulding it so gracefully and balancing it so well that it will not be burdensome. This is an art that few possess. We have original ideas for combining your old fur with cloth and creating an exquisite garment of the latest design.

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UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
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Caracul, Black and Colors
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So You May Be Slender

The Perfect Form Foundation Garment will give you the natural slimness of figure with complete comfort and ease. Also made with special inner belt for large women.
Write, or phone LEXINGTON 2443 for appointment
Mail orders promptly filled
Perfect Form Co.
15-17 East 40th Street
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High Grade Representatives Wanted

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT WAVE $5.00

Guaranteed Six Months
Supercurline Steam Wave
is ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving.
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Gowns $32.50—$19.75
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—others accordingly reduced.
Other dresses at surprisingly low prices. Sale will last one week. No charges. All sales final.
Full line of beautiful costume jewelry. Also three well-known makes of hosiery, all sizes.

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Our thoroughly experienced upholsterers strip your furniture down to the very skeleton frame and work from the bottom up. We use only the newest and best of materials, new steel springs and the most modernistically designed velvets, jacquards, etc., of imported and domestic manufacture.

$24 and up
For 3 or 5 Pc. Frame Set

tapestries or mohairs, brocatel

We actually remake your old furniture, repolish it and guarantee it to be kept in free repair.
OVERSTUFFED UPHOLSTERY DONE AT SPECIAL PRICES
SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
We go right into your home and cut and fit the slips there. Beautiful cretonnes or smart damask $12
Write or Phone for Samples and Estimates.
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48 E. 167th St., nr. Jerome Av.
51 E. Burnside Ave., near Jerome Ave.
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2165 Eighth Av., nr. W. 116th St.
3801 Broadway, near W. 158th St.
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Merton L. Cushman INC. Bakers

MAIN OFFICE
2165 EIGHTH AVE
At 116th Street
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 0990 MONUMENT 0991

October 7th, 1929.

To the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor in New York City

Friends:

After giving careful consideration to the facts regarding The Christian Science Monitor as an advertising medium, The Merton L. Cushman Bakeries have decided to advertise in this publication.

Thirty-five years ago the first Merton L. Cushman bakery was established. The growth of our business has been due wholly to MAKING AND SERVING THE FINEST QUALITY BAKED GOODS. Adherence to this principle has placed our business on a firm foundation.

The Merton L. Cushman Bakeries are known as "the Cushman Bakery Stores with the brown fronts." Look for the signature MERTON L. CUSHMAN on our store windows.

Eight conveniently located stores anticipate the pleasure of serving Monitor readers.

Very truly yours,
Merton L. Cushman

P. S.—Remember the name—MERTON L. CUSHMAN—"The Stores With the Brown Fronts."

'THE HOUSE OF FINE HOUSEWARES'

$3.00 *postpaid*
Canvas Log Carrier
Makes it easy to bring up logs or kindling. Protects your hands and clothes. Has strong leather handles. Folds flat when not in use. Brown or gray. Size 28"x45".

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57th St., 145-147 East
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Send for special folder showing other unusual Housewares.

In PHILADELPHIA the smart world LIVES and ENTERTAINS at the Warwick
Locust Street at 17th
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Today you step into a greater Warwick... replete with the most modern, luxurious living comforts. A brilliant new restaurant—The Embassy Room; Continental cuisine. An exquisite new ball room. Traditionally faultless service. A fitting place for fastidious tastes!

Affiliated in New York with The Warwick, The Westbury, The Ritz Tower, The Lombardy.

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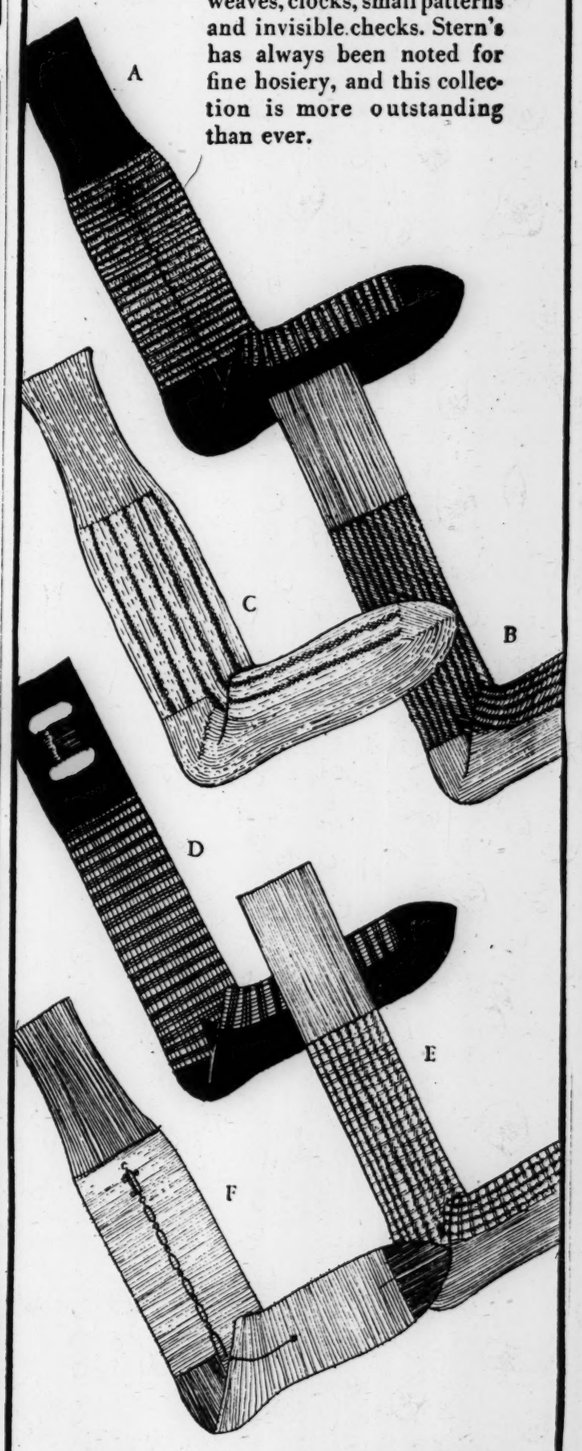
A New Importation
MEN'S HOSE
from the finest looms in France, England and Saxony

HOSE for the man who chooses his socks as carefully as he does his cravats, and who appreciates the superior quality and shaping of hose from European looms. Ribbed or plain weaves, clocks, small patterns and invisible checks. Stern's has always been noted for fine hosiery, and this collection is more outstanding than ever.



A—ENGLISH CLOCKED WOOL-AND-RAYON
Black, brown, tan, navy; hand embroidered clocks . 2.50

B—FRENCH RIBBED LISLE
Two-tone effect in gray, tan and black-and-white . 2.50

C—ENGLISH WIDE RIBBED WOOL
Heather mixtures in all the new Fall shades . . 1.25

D—ENGLISH RIBBED WOOL
Two-tone invisible check in gray, brown or blue . 3.25

E—SAXONY RIBBED LISLE
Gray, blue or tan with fine invisible check . . . 2.00

F—FRENCH CLOCKED LISLE
Brown, navy, black, blue; hand embroidered clocks . 3.50

MAIN FLOOR

BOULDER DAM POWER AWARDS MADE BY WILBUR

Three Main South California Contracts Allotted—Cities Provided For

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—After conferring with the various applicants for the power to be developed at Boulder Dam, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has given a decision regarding the allocation of such power. Anyone dissatisfied with his decision may appear on Nov. 12 to present his case, but it would seem as if every possible representation has been made on behalf of the various interests and that these were taken into consideration by Secretary Wilbur before he made known his decision, This follows the outline of the plans proposed by the Commissioner of Reclamation with certain modifications.

According to the Secretary's decision the Boulder Dam power is to be contracted for, with deductions as follows:

Three Main Contracts

"To the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 50 per cent, or so much thereof as may be needed and used for the pumping of Colorado River water.

"To the City of Los Angeles 25 per cent; and

"To the Southern California Edison and Associated Companies, 25 per cent.

"These allotments are to be subject to certain deductions which may arise through exercise of preference rights; i. e.:

"(A) Not exceeding 18 per cent of the total power developed for the State of Nevada, for use in Nevada;

"(B) Not exceeding 18 per cent of the total power for the State of Arizona, for use in Arizona; and, should either of the states not exercise its preference rights, the other may absorb them up to 4 per cent;

"(C) Not exceeding 4 per cent for municipalities which have heretofore filed applications."

Preference rights are to be exercised by the execution of valid contracts with the respective states and municipalities satisfactory to the secretary, the exercise of such rights reducing proportionately allotments to the Metropolitan Water District, the City of Los Angeles and the Edison company.

Any state desiring to withdraw power within the stated limitations is required to serve on the Secretary of the Interior written notice within not less than 12 months of the amount of power desired, and for the purchase of which contracts satisfactory to the secretary must be executed.

Provision for Municipalities

Power contracted for, but not required within, a state shall be allocated to the city and the company on a 50-50 basis, with the reservation that it can again be called for within a reasonable time if required for use within the state. Power provided a state is to be furnished at actual cost.

Should the 50 per cent allocated to the Metropolitan Water District not be required for pumping, 66 2-3 per cent of it shall become available to the City of Los Angeles, and 33 1-3 per cent to the Southern California Edison and Associated Companies.

Municipalities desiring power within the prescribed limitation must execute the necessary contract within 12 months from the date the contracts are made with the district and the city.

Any power allocated to the companies mentioned above, aside from the Metropolitan District, but for which they do not become liable, is to be taken and paid for by the City of Los Angeles and the Edison Company, on a 50-50 basis.

The contract for the available power is to be made with the City of Los Angeles and the Metropolitan Water District, with various subcontracts assuring the carrying out of these provisions and providing for a board of control of two members nominated by the City of Los Angeles and the Metropolitan Water District, two by the Southern California Edison and Associated Companies and one by the Secretary of the Interior, to act with the City of Los Angeles in the operation of the plant.

The Federal Government will install the dam, tunnels, powerhouse and penstocks. The machinery for the generation and distribution of power is to be provided and installed by the lessee. The costs of installation and operation are to be borne by those contracting for the power in proportion to the amounts received. When the dam and powerhouse are actually in operation, the lessees may have the right to ask for a review of the actual cost of units of power and be entitled to deductions which will still permit the charge made to return to the Government all advances and interest in accordance with the Boulder Dam Act, and provided further that if such review indicates that a higher rate should be paid for power to meet the obligation to the Federal Government, such an advance in rate will be put into effect.

A clause will be inserted in the contracts insuring the distribution of all power developed at the Boulder Dam at such a price as in the opinion of the Federal Power Commission is fair to all consumers. Should certain municipalities operating their own power plants desire to make separate agreements with the City of Los Angeles and the Metropolitan Water District they are to be supplied with power at cost price.

The charge for storing water for the Metropolitan Water District will be 25 cents per acre-foot.

DR. DANIEL A. POLING TAKES RADIO PULPIT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement of his resignation as pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church in Fifth Avenue has just been made by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling. He will hereafter devote his time to preaching by radio and to his duties as editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald, president of the Reformed Church in America, and president of the World's Christian Endeavor unions.

Dd. Poling said his resignation was submitted last May, but had just been accepted. It will take effect on Jan. 1, he said. At that time he will go abroad to prepare for the convention in August of the World's Christian Endeavor Unions, Dr. Poling declared, adding that 10 months of the next two years would see him abroad. While in the United States he will write and act as leader and speaker of the National Youths' Radio Conference.

Dr. Poling, in 1921, was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio. At present, in addition to his other offices, he is a director of the J. C. Penny Foundation.

PREMIER URGES CO-OPERATION WITHIN EMPIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

exchange our mental, moral, intellectual and cultural goods in a spirit of co-operation if we would grow to our highest stature."

Returning to the subject of world peace, "my favorite topic," the speaker said that it had been suggested that there had been too much talking between two nations. But this was not the case. Canada had been laboring for peace at Geneva and elsewhere through such figures as Raoul Dandurand of the Council of the League of Nations and W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's Premier, who had signed the Briand-Kellogg peace pact.

Tribute to U. S. Ambassadors

"On the other side of the borderline there was an American Ambassador who strove hard. His effort may have been like the effort of so many others, who begin it and then for some reason or other are compelled to take their hands off the plough and bow and retire, and leave other men to continue the task.

"General Dawes' predecessor strove hard for peace. General Dawes came, and those of you who know that genial, informal man and mind will understand what a breath of fresh air he brought into overheated rooms, what a genial force he brought to bear upon the solution of the pushing ahead of the problem, and as he and I sat, week after week, discussing these problems, exchanging views, hope grew and grew. He forgot he was an Ambassador and I forgot I was Prime Minister, and by the very reason of our forgetfulness we came closer and closer to the heart of the problem, and when we got there we pulled ourselves up and said, "But you are an Ambassador," and "But you are a Prime Minister." Yet, but in the off moments we got to the heart of things, and in the moments in full dress we did not forget what we had discovered in the previous moments, and that is why—

(The remainder was overwhelmed by applause.)

Hoover—"Blessing to the World"

"Then there is President Hoover himself. It would ill become me to attempt to appraise President Hoover. His position among his own people requires to be supplemented by no tongue from across the Atlantic. But again, I must say this, and I say it without reserve and with the most absolute sincerity, it is a great blessing to the world that President Hoover presides over the destinies of one of the greatest peoples in existence at the present time."

He also paid tribute to Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, former German Foreign Secretary, for their services for peace.

"As, Mr. Speaker, we are dealing with a great fellowship," he continued, "this generation is called upon to lay the foundations of peace. The next generation will not have our experience—by honoring our dead, as I remarked the other day, and holding them in great reverence there is just the danger that a new generation rising up without the knowledge that we have of the pain, of the horror, of the sacrifice made by the dead, may translate what is in our hearts, the romance of sacrifice, into what is not in our hearts, the romance of war. That is the danger. The danger of the transition between two states of mind, that we will hand over to the next generation, unless you and I who have gone through the years of 1914 to 1918 do our duty as Christian men, as humanitarians, as citizens with the power to translate moral obligations into political fact. My mission across the Atlantic has been to try to get the energy, the determination to enable that act to be done."

Students' Exuberant Welcome

Mr. MacDonald was introduced by J. F. Kemp, president of the club, and among the guests were E. W. Beattie, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Sir Henry Thornton, president Canadian National Railways; Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University; J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance; F. Rinfret, Secretary of State; the Rev. John Farthing, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, and Sir Charles Gordon, president of the Bank of Montreal.

For noisy and spontaneous exuberance the welcome given to Premier MacDonald on the afternoon of Oct. 21 by the student body of McGill University outrivaled all that has gone before. The occasion was the conferring of the honorary degree of LLD. on the British Premier. But preceding this event the undergraduates took over entire control of the situation.

Following his Canadian Club luncheon, he was waited upon by a troop of young men in red blazers and with an open and ancient hack and in company with E. W. Beatty, the Chancellor of the University, drawn amid a deafening uproar of college yells, songs and band music along the principal streets of the city, across the campus and finally deposited upon the steps of the Arts Building.

Atop the driver's seat, armed with a beribboned whip, sat Max Ford, official cheer leader and instigator of many amazing antics. The crowd of spectators was so great that the carriage and the flanking police officers could scarcely win through, while the center of all this tumult, leaned back in his seat smiling happily over this unique tumult.

In the faculty room of the Arts Building, Mr. MacDonald was robed in the picturesque gown of red, lined and faced with white satin, and escorted in a long and bright-robed procession to the stage. Here he was introduced as a candidate for the honorary degree by Sir Arthur Currie, as "Prime Minister of Great Britain and northern Ireland, distinguished leader of the Labor Party, whose sane counsel and calm judgment and genial spirit wisely guided his followers in perplexed and troubled times; knight errant of these later days, armed not like the knights of old, but with the message and the power of peace, destroying by the magic force of his simple and transparent character the dragons of international suspicion and international hate, and giving unstintedly of his strength to the bringing in of the new era when war shall be no more, unwearied and patient toiler in word and deed for the unbroken and enduring friendship of the two great English - speaking peoples; steadfast friend of Canada, who has ever striven to promote a better understanding and a greater harmony of action among the members of the far-scattered family of our Empire, eminent son of Scotland, who has exemplified in his life and labor the union of ideality and practicality; born of Highland mists and hill dreamer of dreams which his energy and industry and sagacity have crystallized into realities; author, statesman and seer, whose notable career of high achievement has added luster to the splendid record of our Nation's story."

Mr. MacDonald began his address by thanking the students for the genial heartiness of their welcome, attributing it largely "to the romance of the mission, I have undertaken and which you would like to commemorate." While education, he said, was essential to progress there was something of even greater value, namely "imagination." Don't let your studies crush out your imagination. Don't let your studies rob you of your wings or of your God-sent faculty of being able to dream. When you find the burden of details overwhelming you throw out your tomes for a few moments and take down Rob Roy or a volume of English essays. Read such things and acquire from them the joy and freedom of living. Our problem of course is to be great doctors, great engineers, great organizers of business, great scholars, but in pursuing those definite aims don't let us forget the larger and more comprehensive purpose we have all to secure, the purpose of living great lives."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Henry Roettcher, New York City.
Mrs. Lilla M. Godfrey, Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs. Martha A. Slayton, Lebanon, N. H.
Frank Bertrand, New York City.
Mrs. Grace V. Dimmick, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Zona C. Stewart, Willsville, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida M. Forsman, Beatrice, Neb.
Lewis E. Stern, Albany, N. Y.
Clarence A. Nelson, Utica, N. Y.
Jennie S. Nelson, Utica, N. Y.
Frank E. Bloshfield, Lakewood, O.
Wesley S. Wear, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gertrude I. Dean, Silver Birches, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
Minnie Ring, Chicago, Ill.
Dora Campbell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kathryn A. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Fred R. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriett B. Andrews, Fort Madison, Ia.
Miss Mary A. Martin, Patoka, Ill.
Mrs. Hettie Wernsman, Patoka, Ill.
Mrs. Clara E. Higgins, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Rose Levenson, New York City.
Herbert C. Levenson, New York City.
Mrs. Lillian A. French, Plainville, Ct.
Henrietta Levenson, New York City.
Mary Margaret Yost, Canton, O.
Mrs. Martha Dill, Harvey, Ill.
Ethel H. Gardiner, Balboa, Calif.
Mrs. Lila A. Carpenter, Attleboro, Mass.
Mrs. Edith L. Wright, Clinton, Mass.
Mrs. W. C. Utley, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lina Waters, Benton Harbor, Mich.
M. B. McLennan, Port Washington, N. Y.
Miss Josephine Dockray, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha B. Potter, Bangor, Me.
Miss Annie L. Bunker, Bangor, Me.
Edith E. Browne, New York City.
Harry C. Browne, New York City.
Mrs. Frank H. Groezinger, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank E. Blashfield, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. K. Fleischman, New York City.
Emily Brenner, New York City.

MASONS SEEK FEDERAL RULE FOR EDUCATION

Scottish Rite Sees Much Progress Toward National Department Victory

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Citizens living in an age of wealth and plenty should not forget the spiritual and moral welfare of America, said Grand Commander John H. Cowles in the allocution at the opening session of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction. He also made a plea for the continued support of legislation providing for a national department of education.

"Much progress has been made in the last few years toward a department of education," he said. "The opponents are at their wits' ends trying to stop the fast-advancing sentiment for such a governmental department. There has been aroused a keener, more aggressive demand for it that is persistent and insistent to a greater degree than ever before. I believe that the personnel of the education committees in the present Congress are more favorably inclined than heretofore."

In speaking of the opposition on the part of the presidents of a few universities in the country, Mr. Cowles said: "Their claim is there is no need for a department of education and, as far as they personally are concerned, there appears to be none, thanks to the fact that their universities are generously endowed and can operate quite independently of any co-operative agency. On the other hand, it is undisputed that an overwhelming majority of the teaching staffs in the public schools of this country see an urgent need for the proposed department and ardently favor its creation."

Aiding Public Welfare

One great work of the Scottish Rite is in aiding the welfare and happiness of the people, the Grand Commander said. "What better thing could we do more beneficial to the country than assist in the welfare and happiness of the people through enlightenment?" he asked.

"The duties confronting us are plain and direct, and they should be consolatory, for the performance of this duty is for the betterment of our country and its peoples. We owe gratitude to the Great Architect of the Universe for having cast our lots in a country so fortunate in its beginnings and in its history and if we do not uphold the high ideals of our forefathers and our splendid traditions, using our best endeavors to increase the joys and happiness of our citizenry, we are but recreant knights and faithless to our vows."

Speaking of the school of government at George Washington University, the Grand Commander said: "Of course we are deeply interested in the school of government, which our donation has enabled the university to establish. President Marvin had determined upon limiting the student body to 35, or 40 at the most, for the next two years in this department, but the pressure was so great and the demands so numerous they were compelled to take 80, and this represented about one third of those who made application.

"As the school of government is now organized, it has two courses; a general course in government, which prepares students for public service, including the civil service of the United States as well as that of states and municipalities, and also social service such as public health, poor relief, and civic organizations.

Masonry and Patriotism

"The foreign service course is intended for students who desire to enter the consular or diplomatic service, or the foreign trade service of the Department of Commerce. This training also fits the student for export and import fields. Last spring two students passed the examination in this Foreign Service course, and now have positions with the Government, and 15 students who have had that partial training have already accepted positions with commercial organizations in foreign trade. This is a very satisfactory showing.

"It is superfluous to reiterate or reaffirm our allegiance to our country," Grand Commander Cowles continued. "Masonry and patriotism are synonymous. We all love our country; its faults and the shortcomings of our officials, we deplore.

"Our strong desire is to be on the most friendly terms with all nations and peoples, and we sincerely hope that no greed for wealth, no attempt to outwit, no scheme to take undue advantage by any Americans, no matter what their positions, of any country, will ever be successful or cause a severance of friendly relations. We must not permit the worship of the dollar god to subordinate the higher and better ideals that make life worth while. We must not permit ambitions, power or pleasure to over-ride the fixed measures of morality and righteousness. Times of peace need real, upright citizens as do times of war. The demands for sacrifice and service are often strong and necessary."

Masonry a Stabilizing Force

I believe there is an awakening anent some of the dangers which threaten the Nation. At least the restrictive immigration laws enacted within recent years so indicate. While not perfect, they are a long step forward.

"The highest, the loftiest, ideals ever conceived are embodied in Freemasonry," the Grand Commander stated. "Adherence to the virtues inculcated in our Rite would even prevent ruin. Masonry is a steady, stabilizing force, and our privilege and duty should be, stand by it, uphold it, remaining ever true to the incorruptible principles which have given Masonry its place in the world."

Many letters and telegrams from distinguished Masons in this and other countries were received, including two radiograms, the first from Bucharest, Rumania, signed by Grand Commander Pangal and Prince Bibesco; the other from Zurich, Switzerland, signed by Grand Commander Junod, of the Supreme Council of that country.

Members of the Supreme Council and visiting Scottish Rite Masons made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon to place a wreath on the tomb of George Washington, who took an active interest in Masonry.

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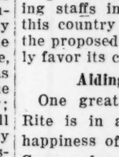

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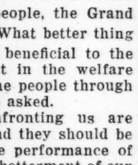

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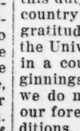

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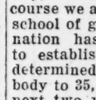

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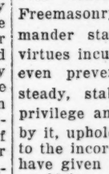

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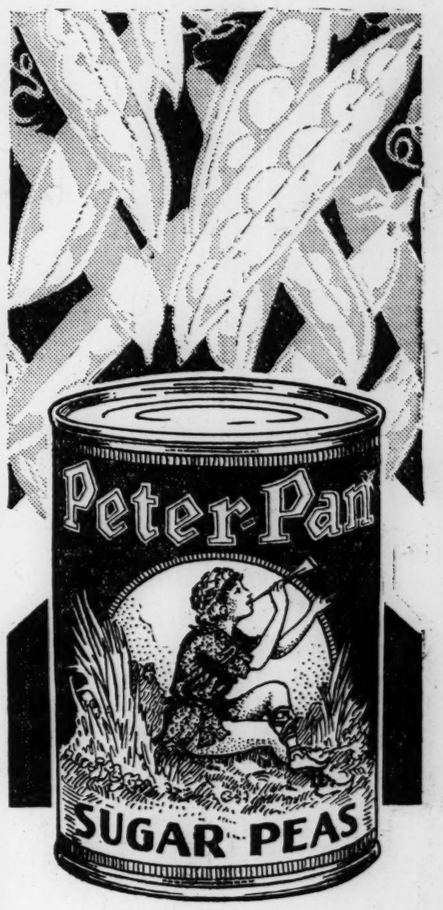

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Marshmallow Fluff	Lge. Can	21c
Rich's Cocoa	8-oz. Can	23c
Cider	Gal.	45c
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THE BEST IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR
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6 CANS 81¢
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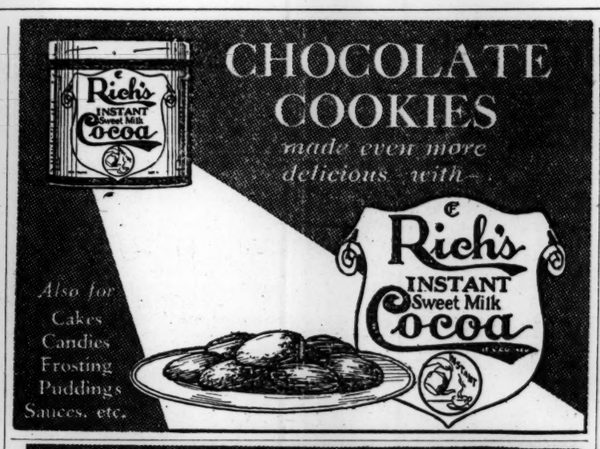
THERE'S something about Maine's climate and soil that produces a grade of corn that cannot be equaled for flavor and quality. When the sun has ripened this corn to perfection it is picked and rushed to the canning plant. Here it is cooked and packed while it still has that fresh, natural flavor.



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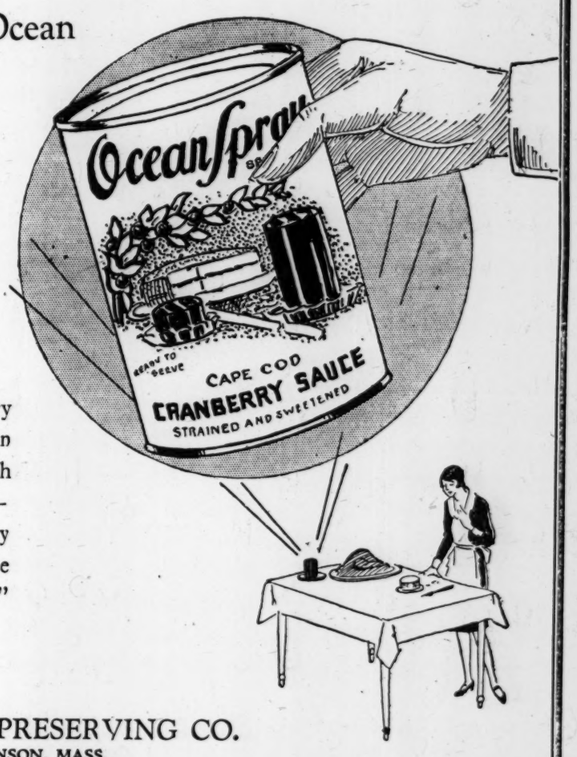

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Pure — delicious — made only of pure table quality sweet cream from cows in the "Land of Sky Blue Waters." Every pound is Government Certified. . . . . .

Make this Taste Test First — Spread ordinary butter on piping hot toast. Smell and taste while hot.
Second—Spread Land O' Lakes Sweet Cream Butter on piping hot toast. Smell and taste while hot.

You'll love the Sweet Cream Taste
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Children love them!
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Ask Dad about it!

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Never have you tasted Mince Meat such as this —chock-full of meat and suet and other good things—ready to use the minute you take it from the can.

We're proud to say it's "as good as Friend's Beans." And inexpensive, too — only 30c a can.

Ask your grocer, and if he can't supply you, send us the coupon.

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SLAVIC STATES OPEN NEW TRADE AREA IN EUROPE

American Commerce and Banking Found to Have Exceptional Favor There

Let American commerce and banking take advantage of the friendly feeling which central and eastern Europe has toward the United States, is the plea of Prof. Arthur I. Andrews, one-time professor of history and international law at Tufts, and of diplomacy at the Charles University, Prague.

The Balkan nations believe in America, said Professor Andrews at his home in Cambridge. "They believe in our ideals and aspirations, they like us and want our help. Other considerations being equal they would rather trade with us than any other nation on earth."

And this friendliness has more than an altruistic value, he explained. Due to the expropriation of land throughout all the provinces of the former Austro-Hungarian and Turkish empires which followed the war, the peasants of central and eastern Europe are now much more prosperous land owners. They no longer live from hand to mouth, but are amassing a considerable surplus. Their purchasing power has been decidedly increased. And the peasants represent 75 per cent of the population.

The prevalent impression, that central Europe is going through a period of hard times, is inaccurate, declared Professor Andrews. Czechoslovakia and Hungary are especially prosperous, he said. Bulgaria, which is still suffering from the devastating earthquake of a year and a half ago and is finding it difficult to deal with the refugees which are coming in from Greek and Serbian Macedonia, he declared to be the exception to this state of prosperity.

"Another general misconception about the Balkans is," he said, "that commerce and industry are being made artificial and sterile by high and unreasonably nationalistic tariff barriers. They are high, but they are full of holes.

"The east European states may never reach the point of achieving a Zollverein or tariff union; an economic United States of Europe would probably come first. But they are building up a network of treaties and 'most favored nation' clauses which go far to nullify the evil effects of high tariffs. Conditions have been badly exaggerated in the majority of reports."

East of Venice Professor Andrews found English-speaking unions where the people were studying the English language that they might be able to understand England and the United States. They want to know about us and see us, as well as to trade with us.

In answer to this desire on the part of the Slavonic races for American co-operation there is growing in America a strong interest in central European conditions.

Professor Andrews has discussed the conditions in central and eastern Europe with Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston and the Irving Bank in New York. There has even been an interest shown in the development of American interests in this region by Rotary Clubs in New Hampshire and Vermont as well as by the Vermont State Bankers' Association.

In the universities and colleges the tendency to study conditions in Slavonic Europe is increasing. A recent survey indicates that in 47 different colleges 68 instructors are presenting 143 different courses on languages, history and conditions in the Slavic field. This list is exclusive of Hungarian, Rumanian and modern Greek, which are not Slavonic.

Jackdaws, Men and Wisecracks

And Then, There Is the Ability 'to Crack Wisely Without a Book'

Aesop a long time ago invented a fable about a jackdaw who hopefully picked up and adorned himself with feathers that had been shed by a peacock, but was disappointed to find that neither peacocks nor jackdaws were at all deceived by him. The fable is permanent in literature, and the jackdaw still serves as a figure of speech. Yet books are printed that show the jackdaw's notion still current among human beings. It is a jackdaw notion, for example, that a man may pass for a wit by memorizing and repeating other men's witticisms. At present, as everyone who reads the newspapers has opportunity to know, the best-known mayor in the United States has come in part to his fame by utterances of what are called "wisecracks" and what have been defined as "short, pointed, double-edged witticisms" on contemporary life. Others have also enriched this new department of humor, so that now, one hears, a collection of several thousand "wisecracks" has been brought together to make a book which "city employees who act as public speakers, after-dinner talkers or radio announcers may find useful." The compilation, it appears, is provided with a topical index whereby the foresighted possessor will be able to select "wisecracks" suitable to any company or occasion.

Such a volume falls naturally into the category of what used to be called "joke books," published to equip the purchaser with potential popularity as a teller of "funny stories." These cost little, and were dull reading; but they were followed by various more pretentious books of anecdotage for similar use by would-be orators and conversationalists, with now the collection of "wisecracks." A student might observe that a "wisecrack" differs from a "funny story" in that its purpose is to enliven speech with canny observation rather than ludicrous anecdote—as, for example, "People who live in glass houses should not throw parties." Broadly speaking, appreciation of a "wisecrack" demands familiarity with modern slang and proverbial wisdom.

In making use of this compilation, apparently, a speaker is meant to crack wisely as if by spontaneous intellectual explosion. He does not preface by reference to his book, and speech has no sound that stands for quotation marks. The total population is large, and few hearers are likely to have read the collection. Perhaps it will be really useful to city employees who act as public speakers, after-dinner talkers and radio announcers. One may doubt, however, that an enduring reputation as a "wisecracker" could be achieved by this method. Such a person must be able to crack wisely without a book.

The American Consul in Action and What It Means to Be One

By RICHARD F. BOYCE

II

IT IS possible, if you are living in a foreign land, that your prosperity might be seriously affected by political upheavals in that country. Perhaps your property is threatened with seizure, your life is threatened, you are kidnaped or you are unjustly arrested or discriminated against in the local courts. You then appeal to the consul, for it is his function, which he carries out with zeal and courage, to protect you. Through his knowledge of local officials, laws and language, he decides upon the most effective course to pursue, he smooths out difficulties, reasons with the officials, bandits or other persons concerned to bring about the desired result.

Here let me say a word about a consul's limitations. A consul can't make the laws, reform the officials, or run the government of a foreign country. An American in Rome who refuses to live as a Roman, who breaks Roman laws, insults Roman officials, refuses to exhaust the usual remedies provided by Roman law, can be assisted very little by the consul. If the American doesn't like Roman ways he should go somewhere else. If he goes to a country suffering with disturbed political conditions he should be prepared to encounter difficulties. A consul may, and often does succeed in securing for the American better treatment than the natives of the country receive. But a government that can't or won't protect its own citizens can't be expected to do too much for American citizens who may be living or visiting there. What the consul succeeds in doing for an American may be much or little, but it is pretty sure to be all that can be done.

Americans Abroad

Why do some Americans abroad feel that their American citizenship entitles them to treatment more or less reserved for visiting royalty or transatlantic fliers? If a Frenchman or an Englishman rushed up to you in Cleveland or St. Louis crying "I'm a Frenchman!" or "I'm a visiting Elk from Liverpool!" you would probably reply, "Well, what of it?" In the United States we do not suspend our traffic laws, or other city, state, or federal statutes because an offender be a foreigner.

A tourist is as liable to get fined $25 for disorderly conduct as anyone else, and he should be. If a foreigner insults American officials, strikes a policeman, tells the judge to "go chase himself," and in general betrays a 100 per cent feeling of contempt for American institutions, he will probably be placed in durance which he considers more or less vile, depending upon his previous knowledge of jails. Do we let such aliens go free when his consul intercedes for him?

While several thousand respectable Americans abroad may never run foul of a law, a few others will make more of a fuss over their own foolishness than if they had diplomatic immunity.

And another thing, as Andy Gump says, when a foreigner in Chattanooga, Tenn., is robbed by a holdup man can his consul miraculously force the police to produce the culprit and recover his money when both have fled the city?

Suppose all retail stores are closed in Chicago on Labor Day. Would the Chamber of Commerce order them to open up because the Austrian Consul announced that a delegation of 1000 glass blowers and their families would be in town for a few hours and they had a few dollars to spend?

"Silkworm Magnates"

Suppose, to entertain a delegation of Italian Federated Silkworm Magnates, the good people of Rome, N. Y., put on a baseball game, and the visiting I. F. S. M. threatened to walk out if the rules were not changed to have the players walk between bases and allow 10 strikes to each man at bat. Suppose the I. F. S. M. jeered and stormed and said Americans were all degenerates to play such a game as baseball!

Suppose—oh, well, a lot could be accomplished if people would only stop and think. The point is, a consul's prestige rests partly on his common sense, and it wouldn't amount to much if he couldn't understand the point of view of the people of the country where he is stationed. If he attempted to effect a change in the laws, language, customs and officials in the country, each time an unreasonable compatriot demanded with heaving chest that he do so, his usefulness as a foreign service officer would be less than nothing.

An Example of Duty

A few years ago an American citizen, estranged from his family and all the world, living as a recluse on the outskirts of a small settlement on an isolated island in the West Indies, suddenly passed away. The local officials notified the nearest consulate, where I was stationed as Vice-Consul. I was sent to the island to take charge of the man's affairs. My family and I went aboard the bimonthly vessel that took supplies and mail to this little outport. On the way over the engine missed a beat and we nearly went on the rocks. The tiny island had the most beautiful and the hottest beach in the world. We lived on goat meat and coconut water and I sold at public auction the deceased's beehives, his tools, his barrel of honey, his furniture and received offers for his land. Under the local law his real property had to go to his eldest son. The rest could be divided among all his heirs. After an eventful journey back, during which we just missed one waterspout after another, I spent two months tracing his children before I could turn over his estate to their representative.

In some cases the relatives of intestate Americans have never been found and the property has reverted to the United States Government.

I am not sure I could have realized, when I took the consular examination, even if anyone had had the time to tell me, how many things a consul has to do—different things, important things, complicated things. A perfect consul would be like one of these exceptional students in college, who excells in all his classes, takes a leading part in all athletics, is a class officer, in the glee club, the dramatic club, the college debating team, and works his own way through college. As a youth I might not have been frightened by such requirements. After several years of experience I wonder at the good fortune I have had in acquiring without disaster to myself a working knowledge of consular duties. A consul succeeds or fails as he approaches this ideal, but as he never reaches the ideal he never is idle.

[This is the second of six articles on this subject. The third is scheduled for tomorrow.]

The Listener Speaks

THE radiocast of the climax in the celebration of the "Golden Jubilee of Light" at Greenfield, near Dearborn, Mich., on Monday night, seemed very much like a celebration of the overcoming of time and space, too. Yet these dimensions were not so much overcome as used as a framework for the weaving of many threads of endeavor and achievement into a unity of progress.

The graphic descriptions of the happenings in the village of Menlo Park, transplanted, even to carloads of earth, to its low middle western site, by Henry Ford, gave every listener a vivid impression of the whole scene. Graham McNamee, Phillips Carlin and the other announcers spoke from various points in and out of the old laboratory and workshop where Thomas Alva Edison and some of his assistants of 50 years ago were carrying out once again their original experiment with an incandescent electric lamp. When the bulb was complete and connected to the row of batteries whose fumes had interfered slightly with Mr. McNamee's talking, the old street lamps in the surrounding village were flooded into insignificance by a burst of every sort of modern electric illumination.

With the event concluded, messages of congratulations sent to Mr. Edison by the Prince of Wales, Commander Byrd and President von Hindenburg were read and Albert Einstein's own voice, speaking in German in Berlin, was rebroadcast in spite of much static. Among those who had come in person from far parts of the world in order to honor Mr. Edison was Madame Curie.

The true significance of the occasion was summed up in one of the best talks President Hoover has yet given before a microphone. He considered as a whole the progress of invention with its liberating effect upon the workers of the world. He said that Edison had answered Gladstone's famous question, "Will it ever be of use?" when Faraday had been exhibiting his new induction machine. The truth of Faraday's reply, "Some day you will be able to tax it," is now borne out to an extent not dreamed of even two or three decades ago.

Mr. Edison himself said little, but his words were full of the emotion he felt at this culmination of more than half a century of work for the benefit of mankind.

Henry Ford and his son, who were the hosts for the occasion, which also marked the opening of the Edison Institute of Technology, which was built and endowed by them to carry on the traditions of the great inventor, were characteristically silent. Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company spoke at some length.

D. M.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 27

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., E. S. T., by WMBC, 1420kc211m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., E. S. T., by WJAX, 1260kc-238m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:30 p. m., C. S. T., by WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW; 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1120kc-246m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KPSN, 950kc-316m.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 26

College Football

Harvard-Dartmouth (WJZ Chain). William Mundy announcing. Easily one of the most popular eastern contests. 1:45 p. m.

University of Illinois-University of Michigan (CBS). At Urbana, Ill., Ted Husing announcing. 3 p. m.

Washington-Oregon (Associated Oil-KOMO, KGW). At Seattle. 2 p. m.

Concert Artists

Margery Maxwell, soprano (WJZ Chain). Said to be one of the finest sopranos in grand opera. "Chicago Celebrities" period. 8 p. m.

Elsa Behlow Trautner, soprano (KGO). Western Artists' Series concert. 9:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Lucy Marsh, lyric soprano; Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor; Hugo Mariani, conductor (Marvin-WJZ Chain). Entire program of Verdi, the great Italian operatic master. 8:30 p. m.

Sierra Serenaders (KGO). String and woodwind group with vocalist. 8:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Concert Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor (General Electric — WEAF Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Concert Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor (Gulbransen—CBS). In which will be heard the première of "Estrangement," a new Hadley composition, Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Suite," and three Tchaikovsky selections as features. 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Lehar and Bizet compositions as features. 11:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS). 8 and 11:30 p. m.

Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; Josef Koestner, director (National Laundry Owners—WEAF Chain). 8:30 p. m. Pacific coast program featuring Barbara Blanchard, soprano; Irving Kennedy, tenor, and Charles Hart, director. 9 p. m

Pancho's Orchestra (CBS). 11:30 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30 p. m.

Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.

Negro Quartet; Ted Florito's Orchestra (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Sharp contrasts of Negro spirituals and current popularities. 6:30 p. m.

"Tempic of the Air" (Temple—NBC Pacific). Mixed quartet, two pianos and dance orchestra. 8 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Will Gunzendorfer's Hotel Whitcomb Band (KGO). 12 p. m.

Stage and Screen

Paramount-Publix Tour (CBS transcontinental). 10 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WEAF Chain). Presenting a program savoring of the great West and even extending to the talking pictures. 11 p. m.

Talk

"The New Business World" (NBC Chain—not announced). Première of series giving the drama of American business with its own leaders speaking the principal rôles. Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, and an internationally recognized authority on business and economics, will conduct the series, speaking himself in the first program. 7 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). They go away for a much-needed rest. 9 p. m.

"Rutherford and Son" (WJZ Chain). Three-act play by Githa Sowerby, in which the iron will of a North Country Englishman ruins the happiness of seven people. 10 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (KHQ, KGO). A quartet of songs provide inspiration for the dramalogues. 10 p. m.

PROFESSORS APPEAL FOR MOONEY'S FREEDOM

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BERKELEY, Calif.—An appeal has been sent to Gov. C. C. Young by 15 faculty members at the University of California asking the pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, convicted of a bomb outrage in San Francisco some years ago.

The petition declares that "there appears to be no doubt in the minds of the judge and the jury, and in the minds of other officials intimately familiar with the history of the case, that Mooney and Billings have been victims of a terrible miscarriage of justice." The case is at present being reviewed by Governor Young.

IN THE SHIP LANES

"BIGGER and better" boat trains may be regarded as the slogan of the Matson Line, for, patterning upon the short London-Southampton boat train run, and the longer London-Plymouth, Paris-Havre and Paris-Cherbourg boat trains, it now operates one from New York and way stations to San Francisco.

Actually, the boat train, which connects with the steamship Malolo, for Honolulu, is not a solid through train, although it can be made such if sufficient traffic presents. The train is, in reality, two or more sleepers moving on the Broadway and the Twentieth Century Limiteds of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads out of New York, connecting at Chicago with the Overland Limited, which makes a 58-hour schedule to San Francisco. Thus, the through time by rail from coast to coast, with a two-hour layover in Chicago, is approximately 80 hours. One may leave New York on a Tuesday afternoon and be in San Francisco Friday evening at 7:50 p. m.

The Malolo sails the next forenoon and is in Honolulu Wednesdays, or a total time of eight days, New York to Honolulu, 5000 miles or more.

It is considered probable that there will be enough cars to warrant a special train, on the time of the Overland, west to Chicago, as additional passengers will be picked up there. The railroads west of Chicago include the Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific-Southern Pacific. The Malolo, with her yacht-like design and spacious accommodations, is for first-class passengers only. This "boat train" will operate on Jan. 21, and Feb. 18, from New York.

New French Ship

With the rapidly increasing volume of business, not only freight but passengers, from the west coast of the United States to Europe, by way of the Panama Canal, the French Line has built four new vessels for this service, the first of which, the Oregon, has just had her trial trip. Of 10,500 gross tons, this motorship will make her first voyage with the departure from Havre Dec. 26.

She is to be followed by the steamship Wyoming, the motorship Washington and the steamship Wisconsin, in turn. Each ship will carry 40 first-class passengers and will have unusually large cargo capacity.

Ships' Colors

With the abandoning of the smoke-gray hulls of the Grace Line vessels, no large ships entering New York harbor, except the Furness-Bermuda ships, are of any color but the standard black. The United Fruit Line vessels to the tropics are white, with their funnels carrying a red band with a white diamond in it, and the Long Island Sound steamers are white, and the motorship Bermuda and steamship Fort Victoria of the Bermuda Line are gray, but no transatlantic ships are distinguished by bright colors.

In the Pacific, the Matson Line's Malolo, with her chocolate-covered hull, gives a touch of color as she passes through the Golden Gate every other Saturday en route to Honolulu, while from Vancouver, the three "Empresses" of the Canadian Pacific Steamship are resplendent in pure white, with a blue band just below the main deck.

The cost of maintaining ships in the brighter colors is regarded as a sufficient reason for the absence of bright colors, but as one sees the trim "Empresses"—the Canada, Russia or Australia—in Vancouver Harbor, the possibilities of white as a distinctive color for the Leviathan is evident. With her huge bulk, a white hull from which the three red, white and blue funnels would rise would be a spectacular sight in New York, as well as in Cherbourg and Southampton.

New Intercoastal Ship

Exceeding slightly in size her sister ships, the Pennsylvania, of the Panama Pacific Line, recently commenced her first voyage from New York to the Pacific coast. With the California, Virginia and Pennsylvania now in service, the International Mercantile Marine Company is in a position to offer bi-weekly sailings in each direction with fast, modern oceangoing steamships. The Pennsylvania replaces the Mongolia, the last of the older trio of vessels which included the Finland and Manchuria, predecessors of the new fleet of ships, the largest commercial vessels ever built in the United States.

Like her companion ships, the Pennsylvania is of electric drive, her turbo-electric equipment being wholly an American development. She can attain a speed of 20 knots. Only two classes of passengers are carried, 400 each in cabin and tourist class. She is 613 feet in length, has a gross tonnage of 23,000 and has capacity for a trainload of refrigerated fruits on her eastbound voyages.

"Staggered" Schedules

The Cunard and the White Star Lines have co-ordinated their schedules for the winter season in order that the competitive aspect may be reduced to a minimum and a large ship be available by one line or the other leaving New York each week for Southampton via Cherbourg. This is done in order to compensate for the withdrawal of ships by each line either for dry-docking or Mediterranean cruises, the Mauretania of the Cunard and the Homeric of the White Star being engaged in the latter service each winter.

The departures will be on Wednesdays, beginning Dec. 4, with the Berengaria of the Cunard Line, and the lines will alternate on this day throughout December, January and February in providing a major sailing from New York.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 24

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Resolute (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, Oct. 25

Bremen (1 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Carmania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Saturday, Oct. 26

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L., for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Arabic, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Andania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Southern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America; Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

Wednesday, Oct. 30

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; DeGrasse, French, for Havre.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 27

Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Oct. 24

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp.

Friday, Oct. 25

Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Oct. 26

Laurentic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Nov. 2

President Jefferson, American Mail, for Orient; Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Nov. 2

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Oct. 30

Makura, Union of N. Z., for Sydney, Wellington, Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, Oct. 31

Ventura, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, Nov. 1

President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Oct. 25

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Oct. 26

Guatemala, Panama Mail, from San Francisco; Rotterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Sunday, Oct. 27

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Reliance, Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, Oct. 28

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Trader, American Merchant, from London; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Oct. 29

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Bergensfjord, Norwegian-America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Wednesday, Oct. 30

Voltaire, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Tuesday, Oct. 22

Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.

Sunday, Oct. 27

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry.

Monday, Oct. 28

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

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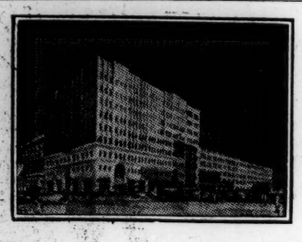
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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. Evanston, Ill.
2. $2,000,000,000.
3. Twenty-seventh.
4. That it is so far all pure speculation.
5. Traveling 312½ miles an hour in properly controlled test.

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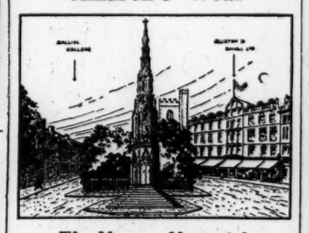
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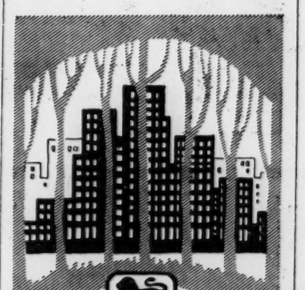
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Jewelry Set With Genuine Sandwich Glass

HAZEL BLAKE FRENCH of Sandwich, Mass., has achieved a form of art expression unusual in modern times, for she has used old Sandwich glass as an associate medium for her themes in metal designing.

That she has found the right interpreter for her idealism in this old glass one feels instinctively. Sandwich glass is not the basis for her art expression but the background for her motif. She is not an artificer in old glass or a maker of jewelry in the usual sense, and those art lovers who are her patrons gauge the value of her gems in an appreciation purely artistic.

Mrs. French studied the art of jewelry making under George G. Hunt of the Boston School of Metallurgy, and at the Boston Art Museum School she specialized in design under C. Howard Walker and Huger Elliott. She followed this art as an avocation on leaving school, having married and taken on the duties of home making. It is probable that she would never have become known to the world as a maker of jewelry had not the impelling thought come to her, as she examined a fragment of glass from the culet piles at the ruins of the old Boston and Sandwich Glass Works, that this glass, if it would stand the test of the lapidary's wheel, would give her the language of color she needed to express her idealism. Experimental work proved successful, and to her joy Mrs. French saw her visions expressed in what she calls the "voluble and harmonious language of glass." Quite naturally the commercial development was thrust upon her.

Color Leaps Unexpectedly

The glass speaks in the language of color, the metal portrays the action of life through the designer's art. Hazel French's perception is so keenly alive to the phases of color in nature that her choice of the right tone in glass is unerring. The purple tints and clear amethyst of the glass which she uses to interpret a certain grape theme in silver are expressive of this quality of perception. The red currant, the leaves of autumn, tell their story in silver, interpreted by "golden ruby" glass; and the bayberry speaks through gray-blue tones. Here are some of the colors in this remarkable vocabulary of glass: mulberry, amethyst, topaz, golden-ruby, peacock, jade, malachite colorings, royal sapphire, opal, Wellington-blue, lapis-blue, powder-blue, hydrangea-blue.

Mrs. French says, in speaking of Sandwich glass as her medium of interpretation, "It speaks in a freer language, has greater range of color, a remarkable clarity. There are grades of Sandwich glass I would not use. Only the oldest and purest are available. These only I consider a worthy medium."

When she needs a certain color to support some particular theme she has visioned, she experiments, with the aid of a lapidary, with the fragments of glass she has collected from the factory ruins. Had one needed assurance that Hazel French loved her art the fact would have been revealed when she told the story of the colors that leaped from the heart of a dull brown lump of glass, an uninteresting "camelly" brown pebble, as she called it, under the lapidary's treatment.

Mrs. French, occasionally, has wrought in medieval designs, blues and yellows in the overlay glass having lent themselves to the Old World settings; but it is the Cape Cod motif that allures her.

Lifelong Love of Glass

A significant feature of her art development is that glass and its history have always seemed to hold her fancy. As a child she haunted the ruins of the old Sandwich factory, played in its cellars and hoarded bits of the culet for childish collections. During her senior year at the Art School one of the problems was to paint a water color to represent a tapestry. It was for a Guild Hall. Each tapestry was to depict the story of some industry's growth, such as the weaving of cloth, the making of iron. Hazel French's choice was the story of glass. She depicted the discovery of glassmaking by the Phœnicians. The center of the tapestry portrayed the glassmakers of Murano. The latter she made true to period in the matter of costume, blowpipes and various utensils, but the furnaces and other settings she sketched from her memory of the old factory at Sandwich. The uses of glass she pictured in the border scenes—Galileo with his telescope, Cuvier with his microscope, and the alchemist.

Glass jewelry had been made by the ancients, and while this phase did not enter the theme of her tapestry, it is quite possible that the girl's vision, even in those days, was developing a use for glass destined to bring joy to the hearts of appreciators of art.

Hazel Blake French, Who Has Found a New Medium in the Use of Sandwich Glass to Express the Color Feeling of Her Metal Work.

Mrs. French is a member of the Boston Arts and Crafts Society. Her designs have been shown in Philadelphia, by Gynne Richards; at the Rittenhouse Square Studio of Catherine Field Comly; and in Boston, at Horticultural Hall; by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, under "Arts of Olden Times and Modern Crafts"; and at other art exhibits.

The objects which have so often suggested the thought for her themes are wild berries, reedy things from the Cape marshlands, shell-encrusted seaweeds, starfish, horseshoe crabs, sea urchins, and the other fascinating things of the shore.

Women's Organizations

A NEW ENGLAND Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries is to be held in the Hotel Statler ballroom in Boston Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2. This exposition is being planned and carried out entirely by women. It has as its prime motive the visualizing of the progress of women in the United States, from the landing of the Pilgrims to 1929, when a New England woman is sitting in Congress. There will be an elaborate program each day, including concerts by the Tercentenary Orchestra, which is made up entirely of women.

It has been said that there are at present more than 50,000 women engaged in business in the New England States. The industries and professions in which these women are interested will all be represented. They cover a large and varied field.

* * *

The Playground and Recreation Association of America has a great deal of material suitable for use by clubs that are planning Thanksgiving and Christmas parties. The material includes suggestions for games, decorations, refreshments, as well as several plays. A list of this material may be secured by addressing the association at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

* * *

The Department of Literature in the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, Helen M. Phyfe, chairman, is planning to compile the best stories, essays, plays and poems before March 1, 1930, into a literary magazine to be distributed to the club delegates at the next convention in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Phyfe has the following to say in the New Jersey Club Woman, about the standard of material which she believes should represent the literary ability of club women in that State:

A few weeks ago, when traveling in Europe and seeing, for the first time, many of the wonderful cathedrals, I found a thought reiterating itself in my consciousness, a thought that these glorious buildings had been planned and designed for a great tomorrow, never arriving. Age-old they stand, venerable monuments of beauty telling us that they live because they were so well designed that they respond to unchanging requirements of symmetry, grace of line and perfection of proportion.

To us, who are about to build works which we wish to possess literary symmetry and grace (even if we dare not hope that they attain literary heights of monumental beauty), there comes a forceful message—our stories, poems and whatnot must be fashioned after a pattern and design that is worthily conceived and that seeks to plant thoughts, feelings and ideals into the hearts of the people who read, thoughts and ideals not only for today but worthy of the coming tomorrow. The more excellent the thoughts and feelings, the more golden and worth while the harvest.

New Features

THE fur coats which have last season's lines — that is, the sports models — always show some new feature. An example of this was an azure lapin which had a huge adjustable collar which could be worn in several ways. The scarf ends pulled through a purple ring, and about the cuffs were large tabs corresponding to the ends of the scarf. A purple frock was a delightful accompaniment to this coat.

Another informal model was made of dark gray kidskin with a stand-up collar. Gathers at the neck gave a back fullness and a swinging line which are demanded this season.

A travel coat of mink gills was made of a combination of brown and white fur. The lining was of beige Leda cloth, of tropical weight, repeated in the large stand-up collar and the revers.

Tea Room Dinner for Twenty-five Persons

MENU

Bouillon—Saltines
Roast Loin of Pork or Salisbury Steak with Apple Sauce with Fried Onions
Boiled Potatoes
Chipped Turnips—Parsley and butter
Lettuce with Pepper Rings
Apple Dumplings Hard Sauce
Grape Sherbet
Postum

Bouillon

Put in a double boiler 1 beef bouillon cube for each serving and add 1 cupful of hot water for each cube and a few drops of Worcestershire. When served in the cup, shiver on a little chopped parsley.

Roast Loin of Pork

Wipe dry a 10- or 12-pound loin of pork, well cracked on the back, so that it will cut in proper portions for one service. Rub it well with salt, black pepper and sage. Place it in a roasting pan with ½ cupful of pork fat or drippings and ¼ cupful of water. Roast 3 hours.

Apple Sauce

Peel and core 3 quarts of sound sour apples, place them in a saucepan with enough water to half cover them. Let them boil gently until soft, then add ⅛ of a teaspoonful of salt, 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar and ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon. Let it cool when it is ready for use.

Salisbury Steak

Mix thoroughly 5 pounds of finely chopped raw beef with ⅛ of a cupful of minced onion, ½ teaspoonful of black pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 3 teaspoonfuls of mixed mustard (Gulden's if available). Pan-broil or put in a baking pan in a very hot oven until done.

Tomato Sauce

One quart of strained tomato or 2 small cans of tomato purée, to which add 1 cupful of butter or margarine, ¼ teaspoonful of onion salt, 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley, 1 teaspoonful of white pepper, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Then rub ½ cupful of flour with a little water until it is without lumps; then add it to the tomato mixture and boil until smooth, when it is ready to serve with the steak.

Rolled Potatoes

Peel 4 quarts of medium-sized potatoes, place them in water for two or three hours. Then remove them to the pan for cooking and if they are old potatoes, cover them with cold water; if new, hot water, and cook until mealy. Drain and pour over them melted butter and chopped parsley.

Chipped Turnips, Parsley and Butter

Peel three large yellow turnips and cut them in quarters; then cut them into chips with a vegetable slicer. Drop them into a stew pan of salted boiling water for ten minutes. Remove from the stove, drain and pour over them 2 tablespoonfuls of good butter, a pinch of pepper, paprika, salt and ½ teaspoonful of minced parsley.

Lettuce With Green Pepper Rings

Wash and drain 5 heads of Iceberg Lettuce, serving about three leaves to a portion. Decorate with green pepper rings and cover with French dressing.

Grape Sherbet

Add to ½ cupful of lemon juice 1 cupful of sugar and 8 cupfuls of grape juice. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Freeze to a mush, and add 4 cupfuls of cream which has been beaten stiff, and continue to freeze. When frozen take out the dasher, cut down the sides and pack down; drain off the water from the freezer and add more chopped ice to keep the sherbet cold.

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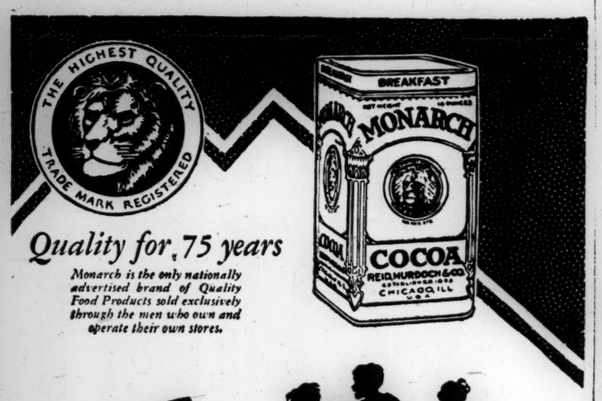

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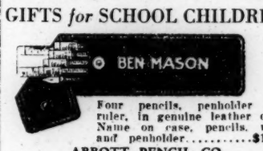

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Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Dissolve over boiling water. Mash bananas, add fruit juice and a little of the grated rind of the orange. Beat in dissolved gelatine and sugar, and fold in cream whipped very stiff. Turn into wet mold. Unmold and garnish with orange slices. Or, spread with sweetened and flavored whipped cream and place about the mold lady fingers iced with a delicate green icing. Garnish with nut meats. One cup seedless raisins may be added.

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EDUCATIONAL

Rise of the Modern Parent

I—Why the Parent in the School Scheme?

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

THOSE who have an ear to the ground are aware of two great modern educational movements: the one, adult education; and the other, allied to it, a grand awakening of parents to responsibilities and new opportunities. The organizing of thousands of parents in over a score of countries, that they may study to line up with the schools and other agencies concerned with their children, that they may interpret the community to the child, and may discern in this sharp era of transition in which the modern family finds itself, the home's contribution to the child's unfoldment—is one of the most wholesome and inspiring signs of spiritual growth in the modern world.

That this vast parent movement comes from a richer concept of education is the heart of its vitality. Education has so largely been casually considered synonymous with schooling. But today there are abundant evidences of a realization that education is a continuous process, available to an unlimited degree every moment and in every walk of life. And among parents this realization is of special significance. To them it means, for instance, that the child of pre-school age must be under intelligent, well-informed home guidance and that his parents must train themselves to guide him effectively; that home, school and community—all vital factors in the child's environment—must work together constantly to exert a wholesome and consistent influence on the child; and that parents, themselves, for these and other reasons, have urgent cause for going on with their education, particularly in the specialized field of child study.

Great Changes, New Needs

Yet, waking to a desire to play their part, and awakening each other, parents survey a world bewildering in its swift transitions. Human life has so sped along that the relationships in their own childhood homes with the parents they knew in the previous generation offer few workable precedents. The automobile, radio, motion picture, the vast complexities of modern activity that cannot be ignored, have forced upon parents the rôle of pioneers.

Consider the fact that the home not so long ago was a self-sufficient entity. Provision for food, clothing, shelter formed the basis of its daily routine. Governmentally it was an autocracy. The child had certain duties, almost entirely of a physical nature—chores—which took up a fair share of time he did not spend in school (another autocracy). There was co-operation in the home but it was in physical tasks and not in any sense the mental and moral co-operation the modern family dreams of realizing. In the school, the three R's reigned supreme, rigidly enforced, if not by physical punishments, at least by physical restraints.

With breathtaking swiftness came modern inventions, enlarged industries, the growth of cities, the speeding up of daily life. Widening horizons took away overnight the child's former place of physical usefulness in the home, a usefulness that meant self-respect as a concrete contributor and the training of his sense of responsibility. The new régime, combined with the eagerness of adults to release him, gave him leisure.

At the same time his broadening contacts provided a new freedom that lessened his awe of the little home autocracy in which he once served. The school, recognizing the changing era, evolved educational methods based on his broader interests and began to add extra-curricular activities which developed his self-reliance, leadership, judgment. The home found its children holding points of view that dislodged inherited parent-child traditions, sometimes utterly upsetting the apple cart. A new kind of family co-operation seemed the ideal. But how to work it out? Autocratic treatment was out-dated; yet anarchy was not to be tolerated. Abundant leisure brought its problems; but means of emphasizing its responsibilities and opportunities were unfamiliar. Plainly a constructive program was the demand, and—hardest of all—many traditional parent habits and refuges must be unlearned in order to attain it.

A Group Affair

At the same time it became more evident that the complexities of modern living are such that no one person (or two parents) can be responsible for carrying out such a program alone. For is it not true that the upbringing of children today is to an amazing extent a group affair? Heading the list are parents and teachers, then, in any order you will, Scout leaders, playground directors, and all who are engaged in community activities. For any one of these persons to attempt to be of serious worth to the child without considering the part played by the others is to ignore the essential group spirit of modern life. So it is that the old days of the self-contained home unit are utterly gone. Parents have faced the new order in temporary bewilderment, but, rallying gloriously, they have in thousands indicated by actual practice their conviction that only through group co-operation can they hope to surround the child with the influence and environment which will bring out the best in him. The Parent-Teacher Association is a reasonable channel for this co-operation. The parent is needed in the school scheme; and the parent needs the school.

For it is clear that influence to be worth much must be continuous. A child cannot be treated as an automaton in one place, for instance, and as an intelligent member of a genuine home or school democracy in another, and develop consistently and freely. Odd repressions, resentments, artificialities would result. The same understanding treatment on every hand is the ideal; but, whether or not this is attained, it is evident that parents need to keep in close touch with the school. Needless to say, the school can give parents information and ideas about the child which may be valuable for parental guidance in home relationships; while any experienced teacher will bear me out in saying that the parents' point of view and attitudes toward the child are absolutely essential to genuine teacher understanding of that child.

The Child's Admiration

Another reason for parent-teacher co-operation is given by John L. Elliott in the Parent-Teacher Association magazine, School and Home (ethical culture schools). The world in which the child lives, he points out, is colored, to a considerable extent, by the child's admiration for parent and teacher. Therefore, to inspire the child's real confidence, his friends do well to be themselves friends and co-workers.

There are so many concrete ways in which parents and teachers need to pull together. Schools have changed greatly in the past few years—since most of our present parents went to school. Teaching methods are different. Parents are easily lured into coaching the child, and yet it is not always helpful to show him at home how to do his algebra problem. It may mix him all up. "But she didn't tell us that way!" is a wail heard by many parents. At the same time, it may be that the child needs to be taught to study, and home may be the place in which to do it. Isn't it fair to find out what his teachers feel about it? And if you are to help, how is your child being taught each subject? What are the aims of his various teachers? Perhaps frequent conferences will help you to aid more intelligently, remembering the importance of continuity in guiding the child. It is questions like this one that parents face, questions that are forming parent-teacher associations, with active parent-study groups. "Know your school" is indeed a challenge.

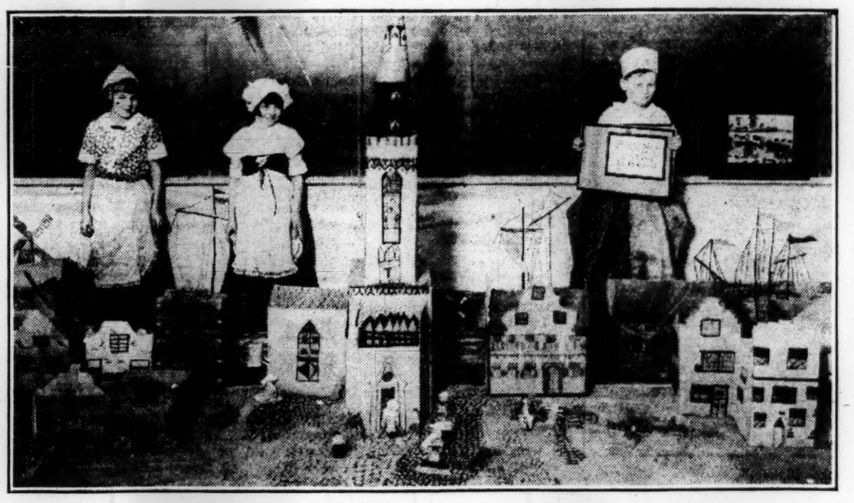
Most parents find that the school is doing better work than they supposed; more skilled, more thoughtful. It is important to learn something of this work and the teachers' aims, for the sake of the child, and to know something of education in general—especially before criticizing. It is also important to study out where real improvement can be made, but this calls for expert pedagogical advice. More often than not the child's improvement in all his school relationships will begin with genuine parent-teacher co-operation in the home.

But beyond this there are other reasons for an organized and awakened parenthood. It has been pointed out that the broadening contacts children now have cannot be ignored, and that parents alone cannot guide these influences. They need each other if social influence in the community (or neighborhood) is to be continuously constructive, steady and helpful. Bedtime, play boundaries, privileges, attendance at motion pictures, playground ethics, returning from evening parties—these and many more call for parent co-operation. Neighborhood friendships serve in simple cases to bring about similar standards for the whole crowd of children; but an organized parent group is increasingly essential, for together parents can solve many problems that otherwise would seem personal and persistent.

Need Each Other

Lastly, and perhaps chiefly, are there not many aspects of parent-child relationship which must be worked out because they make for sound character development in the child? In these, do not parents and teachers do well to stand together and to share experiences? The autocratic rule, for example, has shown itself hollow, even if, as the children would say, "parents can get away with it." Based largely on fear, it does not build up in the child a genuine obedience and respect. Discipline in the old sense is gone. Self-discipline must be taught. Obedience to ideals of conduct based on ethical purpose must take the place of fear of artificial punishments. These are hard nuts to crack. They demand of parenthood a high practical idealism. The family seeks to be a small enlightened community within larger town, state, with ever widening circle broadening into nation and community of nations. It is only as an intelligent democracy, functioning like a friendly club under parent leadership—true parent leadership—that the modern family can realize a deep and genuine influence for the unfoldment of the modern child in a new world.

Parents in all these fields are indeed pioneers. They have not been taught along these lines. None of us have. We need each other, not spasmodically but continuously, if we are to do this job well. And what a worthwhile job it is, big enough to call out the best in all of us. How the world, war-torn in our own time and full of a high determination to build a sounder future, needs men and women coming along who can build it well. The schools cannot do it alone. Parents cannot do it alone—not in these days. But parents working together, and joined in a real spirit of partnership with the schools, can do wonders. Many are doing it. Many others are organized but need better parent leadership and more inspiring activity. Parent-teacher organizations, connected with public and with private schools, have taken form and grown tremendously in recent years because of the challenge. The need is obvious. A degree of courageous and intelligent group co-operation for the continuous good of the child is the only practical modern answer.



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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Birmingham, Mich.

AN ENTERTAINING and novel method for promoting the study of a foreign language among children of all ages has been successfully tried in our home for the past year. Although we have but one child, the lure of the "French Game," as it is called, has attracted other small playmates, whose interest and enthusiasm have more than justified the time and care taken in supervising the construction of this simple game. The idea for playing it is based upon the familiar game of Authors, and, with a few minor changes, it has been made adaptable to very young children.

The only articles necessary for construction of the game are: An old pack of cards, a package of kindergarten paper containing many different colors, a bottle of paste or glue and a quantity of old magazines. The first step is to choose 13 sheets of the most attractive colors available, all different, although necessarily including two distinct shades of the primary colors, such as light and dark blue, etc. Then four cards were glued face down upon each of the 13 sheets, after which they were carefully cut out, leaving all the corners securely fastened together to avoid splitting of the cards. As we had decided to make ours a French game, I had previously compiled a tentative list in French of 52 of the most common articles of food, clothing, household objects, etc., as well as the names of animals, flowers and people. These were arranged in appropriate groups of fours, one group consisting of a boy, a girl, a man and a woman; another of a cow, a chicken, a pig and a turkey; still another of an automobile, an airplane, a house and a boat. Then began the search through dozens of old magazines for colored advertisements picturing the objects contained in our list. This proved to be a highly fascinating adventure, not only on the part of our small daughter, but also for several grown-ups in the family. It became necessary to change our list slightly from time to time as it was apparent that some of the most common articles were the most difficult to find. Although we confined ourselves to colored pictures, others may be used with almost equal effectiveness.

Making the "Books"

After our assortment of pictures corresponded as nearly as possible to the list, the interesting task of cutting and pasting began. Each illustration was trimmed to fit the size of the card, leaving space beneath the object in which to write the corresponding French name as well as each of the three other names belonging to that particular "book"—every "book" of course, having its distinctive color. Especial care had been taken to secure only pictures with one kind of object in each in order to avoid confusion in naming them. In several cases such as strawberries, gloves, candy, etc., the plural was necessarily used. This later provided an opportunity for impressing upon the child thought, innocent of any previous knowledge of gender and number, the difference between "le," "la," "l," and "les."

The game may be played in two ways. The first and most popular method is to deal out the cards to each one, the number of cards depending upon the number of players. For instance, if four play, ten cards are dealt to each player, leaving 12 cards for the center pile which is placed face downward on the table. Before the drawing commences the players sort their cards according to color and then in turn lay down any two which match. (We use two cards to make a "book" when very young children are playing—otherwise four.) Each card must be named in French as it is put upon the table. Prompting will be necessary at first until the child has become familiar with the French words. The top card is then taken from the center pile and placed beside it with the face upward. The players in turn must choose either the card which is exposed, provided it matches one in his own hand or, if not, the top card of the inverted pile. If he makes a "book" he may lay the two cards down naming them in French and then discarding any other card he chooses from his hand placing it on top of the card which is face up on the table. If the drawn card does not match, he discards one anyway. The object of the game is to get rid of all the cards in one's hand as quickly as possible, thereby making five "books" of two each.

A Simpler Method

The second and simpler method is to deal out all the cards equally. Before commencing, each player makes as many "books" of twos as he has in his hand. Then the first player draws one card from the hand of the player on his left without knowing, of course, what he is drawing. If he makes another "book" he lays it down. If not, the players continue until some one is "out" and has won.

The real purpose of this simple game is to associate in the child's mind the object portrayed with its corresponding French name, thus doing away with the medium of the English word. This is truly the most direct method of learning any foreign language. As the child's facility in familiarizing himself with the French words increases, commands may be given thus: "tirez," meaning draw; "écartez" discard; "c'est à vous" it is your turn, etc. It may be readily seen that the possibilities for teaching French conversation are unlimited and that this plan can be easily extended to other languages as well as to newer and more difficult words in the same language. It is unthinkable that any child after having played a game of this sort in his home would find the study of languages a bugbear in high school or college.

Making Good Use of Classroom Radio Voice

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A NEW phase in the relationship of radiocasting to education has been opened by the issue by the British Broadcasting Corporation of the program for school radiocasting for the current school year. The program is the first to be issued by the recently established Central Council for School Broadcasting, and it has the advantage that it enables teachers to plan out their work for the whole year well in advance.

The Central Council has had conferred upon it the duty of organizing the radiocasting of lectures and courses of lessons to all schools wishing to partake of them. Its functions are to investigate the place of broadcast lessons in the teaching of the various subjects of the curriculum, and to investigate the desirability of school broadcasts unconnected with the ordinary curriculum (news bulletins, broadcasts of national ceremonies, etc.). It also has devolved upon it the task of inquiring into the question of broadcast teaching technique, and of suggesting suitable persons to give broadcast lessons.

In order the better to be able to carry out these duties the council is arranging for systematic reports from the local education authorities, inspectors, and teachers on the conduct and utility of the broadcast lessons. It is helping teachers by issuing pamphlets and similar publications in connection with the courses of lessons.

Aiding the Teacher

In connection with these pamphlets the council was faced with a problem of educational technique upon which it came to an important decision. This was to the effect that the pamphlets should not contain a ready-made syllabus of instructions such as to relieve the teacher from all need of preparing his or her own scheme, but that it should consist of notes calculated to help the teacher and class in connection with the lessons. The teachers' responsibility is not diminished—but his work is considerably aided.

Interesting features of the program are talks by Squadron Leader W. Helmore, Royal Air Force; "Current Affairs," by Vernon Bartlett; "Nature Study for Town and Country Schools"; "Peoples of the World and Their Homes," to be given by eminent travelers, and a course in athletics, sports and games by acknowledged experts. There are also courses in foreign languages, music, rural surveying and farming, and other subjects. Concerts and plays will be given.

Collateral Work Recommended

The council impresses upon teachers that it is not enough merely to introduce the loudspeaker into the schoolroom and urge the children to listen. The radiocasting teacher counts on children and teacher alike entering into the lessons with zest, and the class instructor will find that great benefit results from a close collaboration with his wireless colleague. The class may be encouraged to respond during the lessons by writing down dictated notes, answering questions or referring to maps and illustrations. Whenever it is feasible, preparation or revision, or both, on the lines indicated in the pamphlets should be taken with the class; excursions are encouraged; and further illustrations and books for reading are recommended. The value of a radio lesson is increased if the class teacher can find time immediately afterward to obtain by question and answer from pupils an account of what they have heard, to correct misapprehensions, elucidate difficulties and finally get them to apply their new knowledge to their ordinary work or to their experience.

What Story-Telling Can Do for History

ONE of the happiest experiences of childhood is being told a story. The eager curiosity of every child and young person responds to the suggestion of a tale. When the child bubbles over with his innumerable questions about reasons and origins and causes and results, he wants to be answered with a story. One of my happiest recollections of childhood is that of crowding with my brothers and sisters around a hard coal base-burner and hearing our father enthrall us with tales from Grimm and Æsop and Andersen, but just as often with accounts of the wanderings of Abraham or of the adventures of Joan of Arc. So long as he told a story we were content, and no stage performance or motion picture that I may have seen since, ever held for me the ecstatic joy of these stories.

Decades later I find myself teaching history to fourteen and fifteen-year-old boys and girls. At the beginning I started out by assigning pages in the book to be learned and recited upon the next day, and then I wondered why what were really amazing adventure tales seemed so dull to the boys and girls. But hearing them drone out only half-comprehended accounts of some event of the past, I began to realize that these youngsters did not know they were dealing with stories—true stories. My conscience told me that I had been cheating them, and I changed my method from the old one of learn-the-book-and-answer-questions, to one of telling stories. And it seemed to work. At least the pupils enjoy it, and they pass their examinations with better results than they did under the old system.

Story, Then Project

My present method is to tell the class the story of a period in history and then to give the pupils problems or projects to work out based on what I have told them. Of course, much of my story-telling includes description, for I try not only to give my pupils a series of related facts, but also to paint for them a word picture of an age or of a country. When, for example, my tenth-grade class has passed the mid-semester examination over the Middle Ages, I begin the next unit of work by saying, "And now I shall tell you a story." I always keenly enjoy that moment. The boys and girls draw happy sighs; they settle down with an air of anticipation; sometimes they even applaud. In this instance I have before me the rather formidable task of presenting the story of the Renaissance.

After recalling briefly their own knowledge of life in the Middle Ages, I tell them a series of stories about fourteenth and fifteenth century men who made thrilling discoveries and who opened up new fields of thinking to the mind of man: the story of the enthusiastic young Petrarch ransacking old monasteries and castles in his search for lost and forgotten Greek and Latin manuscripts, the story of John Gutenburg with his blocks of wooden type, the story of the doorstep foundling, Erasmus, who so fell in love with learning that he would buy Greek books before he bought clothes.

To these stories I then connect the well-known one of the amazing adventure of Columbus. From Columbus I proceed to the tales of the venturesome early scientists: Copernicus and his patient life-long study of the stars, and Galileo with his primitive telescope—each giving mankind startling new theories of the relations and positions of earth and sun and stars. These stories I then gather together on the thread of a description of the newly awakened intellectual curiosity of mankind, and I show all of these men as the beginning of a still unbroken age of discovery and invention.

Attracts Other Stories

Naturally the telling of a story cannot be the whole of my method. In this instance the story is the introduction to weeks of study—weeks during which I often have to tell additional stories to emphasize a situation or to introduce new phases of study. The stories of Magellan and of Drake, although old ones to the pupils, become thrilling when heard in the light of their newly acquired information.

I often hear objections to my story method—objections that I had to answer to myself before I could be satisfied with my way of teaching. In our time when a happy childhood is the ideal, we no longer hear the objection that any method makes work too easy or school too entertaining for the pupils, but we do hear the objection that when the teacher tells the stories the boys and girls become merely passive listeners being entertained but not remembering what they hear. Did I do nothing but tell a story once and then pass on to another story, it is true the pupils would be left with perhaps a few vivid pictures and a few intriguing tales of individual achievement, but with no connected idea of the story of mankind. Moreover, (and this must be considered) they might not be able to pass their state or college entrance examinations. Anyway they would have had only half the fun they should have, for they would have had no chance to apply their knowledge. So I answer this objection by saying that the story-telling is only half. But there comes the further objection that when the boy or girl has been told the whole of a story, he will have no interest in reading more on the matter, because he already knows how the story ends.

I try to meet both these objections by the method I use in telling the stories and by the nature of the problems that I give the pupils to work out. In the first place, the story I have told is often only a sketch which the pupils must fill in with their reading; and in the second place, the story has never been told to the end for the very good reason that the end is not yet. After telling my story I lead the boys and girls to further information and to similar tales in books, and I constantly aim to show them the connections between all of these stories and between them and our own daily lives.

To See Relationships

These new stories they tell to each other or write out in short compositions. After a sufficient number of connected stories have been collected, I give more difficult work, the object of which is to lead the pupils to see relationships, to glimpse something of causes and effects, and to see that the present is a continuation of the past. Sometimes an important problem is given to the whole class. Usually a single pupil or group will work on a given problem for a certain length of time and then report to the class. I decide the problem to be given to each group or to each child according to the abilities and tastes of each, some problems being largely intellectual and others manual or artistic. One problem for pupils who like to read and study might be that of outlining a talk or writing a paper showing that our present age would be impossible without the background of the Italian Renaissance. Another group might collect or draw a series of pictures showing actions that resulted from the awakening of the mind of man, and still another draw maps of new discoveries. And, of course, some tasks, such as making outlines and resumés of the work, have to be required of everyone.

By this system I hope to help the boys and girls to enjoy and remember what they learn in history class; I hope to lead them to feel our debt to the past and to see the continuity of the adventures of man on earth, and to do this by satisfying their natural love of a story.

J. P. B.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mountain Viewing Extra-Ordinary

TO ME the chief value of the mountains is that they are there to be looked at. I am a mountain lover, but no mountaineer. I have never scaled the altitude which is Pikes Peak, neither have I been carried to its summit in anybody's car. Yet, concerning that delectable mountain, I can say with a good deal of satisfaction that I have arrived at a rewarding appreciation of it. It is a good thing to come at some things by a way of your own. The chief thing with regard to a mountain is, not that you have ascended it, but that you have appreciated it. When it comes to mountains I find my pleasure in other ways than that of extraordinary physical exertions. One can easily get tired in mountain climbing. If one can become tired of looking at mountains I have never known it.

Yet even as I speak in terms of such high praise with regard to this experience of looking at the mountains I find myself adding the qualifying phrase:—provided they be looked at in extra-ordinary ways. Thus far to me mountains, in themselves, have always remained extra-ordinary. Perhaps if I had to live near them there might come a day when they might become commonplace. As yet that possibility seems to me a sheer improbability. I am not a "Williams" man, but when it comes to the mountains I find I have their viewpoint:

"The Mountains! The Mountains!
We greet them with a song!"

I have met people, however, to whom the mountains were so much untillable land; just that and nothing more. These are they who cannot see the scenery for the mountains. I once fondly believed that to everyone mountains were scenery. Perhaps some day I may take my first ride "in the air." Thus far I have no inclination to fly over the prairie. I have a rather different feeling, however, with regard to flying before the mountains. My ambition, as yet, is not to fly over them. That would be mountain viewing extra-ordinary for me.

Fortunately, however, this one way of mountain viewing extra-ordinary by no means exhausts the possibilities with regard to this experience. In fact, I am rather inclined to the belief that when one sees the mountains from any angle as ordinary the fault is somewhere else than in the mountains. Nothing should be allowed to become commonplace until its phases of beauty have been watched to the uttermost limit. The mountains have enough phases to make their beauty inexhaustible. They are the playgrounds of the ever-changing clouds. Here light and shadow weave their innumerable patterns. Remaining the same in contour, they are forever changing in color.

I am not surprised that a mountain enthusiast like Ruskin should say that "mountains are the beginning and the end of all natural scenery." For myself I have a divided allegiance. Had I not lived on the rock-bound coast of Cornwall once for a time I might have gone the whole way with Ruskin. For me

"Two voices are there—one is of the sea,
One of the mountains—each a mighty voice."

Truly Ruskin viewed the mountains in an extra-ordinary way. Many can give high praise to the mountains but they speak not as Ruskin. I like the way Collingwood puts it in his "Life of John Ruskin" when he says:

"And this boy was by no means content with a superficial sentiment of grandeur. He tried to understand the causes of it, to get at the secrets of the structure, and found poetry in that mystery of the mountains, no less than in their storms and sunrises." I have of late looked much upon the mountains through the emphasizing aid of field glasses, but Ruskin looked at the mountains, so to speak, through a miscroscope. Yet, with all his seeing he never forgot the mountain. It is easy for those of lesser mold to see the part and forget the whole. To Ruskin the elevation which we call a mountain was not only something to be enjoyed, it was something to be explained at the same time. Even as he appreciated, he analyzed. There are many who can do one or the other. Few can harmonize the two as Ruskin could. In Ruskin's day it seemed as if only a Turner could see mountains as Ruskin saw them. Remembering this it is well for us in our day to remember that we are not Ruskins; we are merely ourselves. Remembering this we can take courage and in our amateurish way find joy in our own way of mountain viewing extra-ordinary.

If Ruskin looked at the mountains, as it were, through a microscope, I have found joy in looking at them through a mirror. This was my mountain viewing during the month I had recently near the mountains. It was good to see them as they were; everlasting, sublime and strong. But I took a fancy to seeing them through the medium of reflective water. With a lake for mirror I could study my mountains from another angle. There they were, inverted, ethereal, shadowy. A breath of wind, a ripple upon the water, and they were gone. Day after day I sought the shelving bank of my mountain mirror to see the mountains through the water. None was there to share my prospect with me. For one brief period I espied in the distance a small group of people—artists—intent upon capturing the beauty of lake and mountain on canvas. Otherwise, with a few interruptions I had the shore and the mountains which were shadows to myself. I was viewing the mountains in an extra-ordinary way.

And I thought of Monte Ne, where the year before we had camped at the foot of a little ridge of hills. Beside these towering peaks which men call the Rockies they would make but a puny showing. But as I looked at the mountains in the lake which were but shadows and which a puff of wind could destroy, I thought of the mountains which once were there at Monte Ne. The guidebook said that these hills were the remaining portion of a mountain range which once was thirteen thousand feet high, (and guidebooks surely are never wrong, especially if it be the last edition.) With the aid of imagination I built again those mighty mountains, clothing them with forests, thinking also of the dinosaurs and other great beasts. But now they were gone. Even as the shadows on the mirroring lake they were not. Winds had blown, waters had run their course, rock had disintegrated. One's fancy runs far when one tries to construct the history of that transmutation. Some day there will be the chance for someone to do this when the mountains called the Rockies have been so removed by wind and water. As the wind rippled my shadow mountains to nothingness, so the winds of the centuries are playing their part on the mountains which are more than shadows until they will become one with the plains. That I learned at Monte Ne. To see the mountains there I had to do some mountain viewing extra-ordinary. And now this year I caught the beauty of the Rockies through a new medium, through having what Lancashire people call expressively "the gumption" to do some mountain viewing in ways other than ordinary ways.

F. S.

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"It Is Autumn," Said the Ducks

In Oklahoma the autumn comes upon you unawares; for long, dry weeks it is still summer, the days gradually grow shorter and the green things are no longer as fresh as they were; but it is summer. Then, before you are aware of it, you know that it is autumn. As you stand on your porch and take a deep breath of morning air, you will have a sudden thought. Like a clear, bold note the thought will come to you, "It is autumn." Yesterday it had not been autumn. As you stood on your porch and breathed yesterday morning's air, you did not think, "It is autumn." Then it had been summer, late summer, with no thought of the autumn that must come. But now the summer has gone, the mid-season is here, and you begin to look about for signs of that autumn that has stolen upon you so suddenly.

It was a little thing first, a leaf that fluttered into the window. It was green, the most of it, but there was a long streak of yellow, and a narrow edge of reddish-brown. This was no summer leaf; then it had been green, with no yellow streak and shriveled edges. On the trees the leaves were green, but as you walked along the ground your feet rustled little piles of leaves that lay scattered about the yard. Yesterday, or last week, these leaves were swinging from the tree limbs, their soft green surfaces shining brightly in the sunlight. And now your feet crushed their withered brown edges as you stepped on them.

And then there was the gray haze hanging on the horizon, the hint of the Indian summer. In the air there was a feeling of something that would be coming; no longer was it the still, dry air of the late summer, but a restless, vibrant something that beat at your ears with the promise of the autumn.

Along the roadside the goldenrod was blooming, its yellow plumes brilliant against the tall, bending grasses; the last sunflowers drooped their great brown-centered heads, and the strong brown and green stalks were a hint of the bare, tree-like stalks that will stand all winter along the roads and in the poorly kept fields. The cane and sorghum had been cut and stacked into teepee-like mounds, a pile of brown heads on the top of each one, and the leaves growing crisp in the sunlight.

Here were the signs of the autumn that you were seeking. These, and the pasture grasses turning brown, the kaffir corn standing with full heads in the fields, and the Negroes in the cotton patches, winding slowly through the green, white-bolled plants, a row at a time, up one and down the other, while the sun shone from a nest of grayish-white clouds and the haze hung on the horizon. And the ironweed was another sign, its long purple spears one of the last summer colors. In the hollows and creek bottoms the milkweed was green and white, and the leaves of the sumach were changing their green color to dark red. The wheat blades were a fresh green against the brown earth, and the broomweed was a shimmer of yellow as far as the eye could see.

More signs of the autumn; a few weeks more and the winds will grow stronger and the air cooler. A few weeks and you will be making ready for the winter. This evening there was the unmistakable sign of the passing of the summer. It was dusk, and the first evening shadows were gathering; suddenly there was a long black line stretching across the orange and purple sunset. The first of the ducks; and their shrill notes hung heavily on the evening air. "It is autumn," said the ducks; and the black line faded into the southern sky.

Fey Sea-Laughter

So we will go a-sailing,
A-run, by the Sodor Isles,
Yes, we will go a-sailing
To track the dreams ayont the Kyles.

For love's there and fey sea-laughter,
Lilts like the drift of sand,
And storms too, and thrill o' wind,
And boats o' yew from Lochlann Land.

It's free there and wayless there,
A new day each day, my lad,
The heart's throb can steer the boat,
Its law is like the wind, my lad.

A song, lad, a tale is there,
To set hearts on fire, my lad,
The old call from gull and seal
Will pull thee out to sea, my lad.

To Isla, to Moola, lad,
By Jura, by Sgarba, lad,
And outward to Isles of Song,
And Isles ayont them all, my lad.

—From "The Road to the Isles," by KENNETH MACLEOD.

The American Indian's Sense of Melody

No white musician who has ever heard these strange songs of the red man can help believing that we have in them a rich field of musical material. The Indian has little or no sense of harmony. He has a most amazing sense of melody, and after all, while one can write harmony more or less by rule, there is no source whence one can get melody save from the blue sky. Once in a thousand years we produce a Mozart with an instinct for melody, but the rest of the time we get along as best we can with composers who can do nothing beyond the invention of harmonic combinations. It is for this reason, it has seemed to me, that any attempt to dress the melodies of the Indian up in the modern harmonic idiom is bound to fail as an appropriate setting. It is easy, of course, to err on the side of stark adherence to the actual primitive form. Also it is possible to dress the melodies up in very pretty form with flounces and frills that reduce the dignified red man to a lackadaisical figure. The problem is to fit the songs to an unobtrusive accompaniment which suggests the atmosphere of the original without a too slavish adherence to the phonograph record. . . .

The chief contribution which the American Indian will make to the art of music is in the direction of melody as opposed to harmony.—DERRICK NORMAN LEHMER, in *The Poetry Review*.

Light, a Dependable Measuring Rod

Within the last year or two, we have read that engineers in the Andes were able to measure great distances with exactness, by means of light instead of the measuring-rod, or steel line. Clearly illustrative this of the way in which nations are beginning to measure each other more accurately—not by means of the old measuring-rod of proscriptive prejudice and narrow, self-seeking interpretation of patriotism, but by means of light, the light of truer knowledge of each other, brought forth by co-operation rather than competition, and the frank acknowledgment that thy country, no less than my country may and should be a land of sweet liberty. Just as the Fitzgerald discovery proved to physicists that the old measuring scale was inconstant, not dependable because their rod was not the sort of rod they had thought it was, and contracted when along instead of across its line of motion, so we are finding the Old World ways of measuring in human affairs have not proved dependable, and their reports are very different when held transverse to the steady movement of true progress than when held in line with its "forward flight."

John Burroughs once wrote of himself, "I know the birds well, but not as the professional ornithologist knows them. I know them through my heart more than through my head." As nations get to know each other, not as the professional diplomatist cognizes them, nor as the professional promoter sees them, but affectionately as well as intellectually—through the heart as well as the head, the measurements made by means of such light will be unerring. Whitman expressed the trust that this understanding would come,—

"I believe the main purport of these states is found,
a superb friendship, exalté, previously unknown,
Because I perceive it waits, and has been always waiting,
latent in all men."

Surely any candid, cordial, keen observer of the times finds glorious proofs that light and more light is to be the future measuring-rod. As witness, the Kellogg peace pact, disarmament conferences, international conferences of the world's youth, the colossal humanitarian movements when any one country has been visited by some great and sudden need, the interchange of university professors, and just now the genuinely frank and co-operant spirit which has characterized the meeting and conferences of the heads of two great English-speaking nations.

One's Kentucky Grandfather

My paternal grandfather opened vistas wholly alien to those to which my mother's father introduced me. He, like his father before him, was born in Kentucky, being of that Scotch-Irish strain that spread out from North Carolina and crossed the mountains to assist in the fashioning of new states in the western wilderness. I assume that he departed out of Kentucky for Illinois lured by the promise of cheaper land and afflicted with that restlessness which caused great numbers of pioneers to keep ahead of the crowd. In this case the land was a soldier's grant to my great-grandfather for his participation in St. Clair's defeat.

This grandfather I remember as a stately old gentleman with a crown of fine-spun white hair. He was a farmer, as all his fathers had been (I am the first renegade of the tribe), and he made the black soil of his adopted state pay. He had the inbred fondness of all Kentuckians for a horse. . . . He was much less communicative than my maternal grandfather, but with a little urging he would talk of the old home in Kentucky and of the pioneer experiences of his father, who had attained the age of ninety-seven. Cities were little to his taste, and when he visited us he spent most of the day in a park near our home, where he amused himself by quizzing me as to the names of the trees. On his farm, after he gave up active work, he was always abroad in fair weather. "Green things growing" never lost their charm for him. I used to be awed by his silence when he would pause abruptly in our walks and gaze meditatively across the fields.—MEREDITH NICHOLSON, in "Old Familiar Faces."

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Old Houses, Chelsea. From a Woodcut by Eleanor Best.

THERE was a time when Chelsea was a quiet country village; when a pleasant walk across green fields, interspersed by hedges and ditches, led from Westminster, by way of Millbank, to "The Old Bun House" at the end of Jew's Row. Chelsea was then a place of great gayety. So fashionable did it become that King Charles II deigned to bathe from its banks in the waters of the Thames, where the river was wider than at any spot "abcve bridge."

Pym, Locke, Addison, Steele, Hannah Snell and many another well-known name hovers around Chelsea, but perhaps that of Carlyle has stamped itself most firmly upon the place; and those who care to may wander up and down the old stairway of his home and examine the many treasures collected there.

But Chelsea is changing. The higgledy-piggledy charm of its dwellings is giving place to better constructed and more habitable buildings. Were Nobility and Gentry—to say nothing of the Princesses—to try to make their way to Jew's Row today in search of the Chelsea Buns they so enjoyed, they would not only find the old shop gone, but Jew's Row as well. In fact, the only part of the story that is left is the bun itself, which, with its sugar and currants, is still so popular that it may be bought anywhere.

Miss Best has chosen for her subject a corner of old Chelsea that is soon to give place to the modern builder's art—a tiny row of picturesque shops, their wares hidden behind small-paned glass windows, fronting on a narrow pavement and lit by an ancient lamp. There may be those who will sigh when the good-by must be said, but sentiment often lacks practicality; and the new Chelsea may prove to be a brighter and a more comfortable home for the artist community that has settled there.

Wings

The nearest, yet the farthest, of our neighbors, one feels a wistful sense of kinship with them, and yet, —the distances! Wordsworth's

"Stay near me—do not take thy flight!
A little longer stay in sight!"

in his poem to a butterfly suggests something of the baffled longing for companionship that marks our intercourse with winged creatures. They only, of all living things, know to the full this migratory instinct that lies deep in human nature, the need of new horizons, the deep recurrent stirring at the heart of spring. They flit on the edges of our humanness, akin, yet not of kin, piquing our desire, quickening our sense of wonder. . . .

Of all creatures they are the least bound in the chain of things, with their brief term of earthly ownership, watching their nests for a single season and then away, not clogged and hampered by property right, whether of real estate, or of heavy flesh and bone. Are not their bones filled with air? Free of the universe are they, unencumbered for the long trail. . . . Theirs is the charm of that which comes but in moments, and which you may not keep; about a home, which stands for the settled and permanent, lies this haunting mystery of wings that come and go between us and the sky. — MARGARET SHERWOOD, in "Our Neighbors."

Chanter jusqu'au bout

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

COMBIEN d'entre nous se sont tenus près d'un ruisseau, ravis de son murmure, de sa limpidité, de ses profondes mares, des rochers et des cailloux que le soleil fait miroiter le long du cours d'eau! Il a ravi non seulement l'œil, mais aussi l'oreille—et pourquoi? En partie parce que, malgré les monceaux de rameaux ou de débris plus grands, qui sont pris dans les tourbillons et enclavés au milieu du courant entre les rochers, le ruisseau persiste à couler, et avec des rides souriantes, il passe en se faufilant et sans se laisser entraver par dessus chaque obstacle qui se met sur son chemin.

Dans son expérience, plus d'un humain a vécu sans soucis jusqu'à ce qu'il ait rencontré quelque obstacle—la maladie peut-être, la pauvreté ou le chagrin. Alors, le rayon de soleil de son bonheur d'autrefois semble être obscurci, et il s'est arrêté, épouvanté de son problème. Petit à petit, ses pensées sont devenues morbides, stagnantes, et il ne savait comment affronter les circonstances—comment guérir, ni même comment endurer. Un effort après l'autre échouait; plus d'une fois l'espérance naissait pour retomber ensuite, inerte comme une pierre.

C'est précisément à ceux-là que la Science Chrétienne apporte la force de la compréhension spirituelle, la consolation de l'Amour divin, la guérison de l'esprit et du corps. Elle apporte aux cœurs chargés cette animation spirituelle qui seule peut élever les mortels au-dessus de leurs maux, les inspirer à porter les regards en avant plutôt qu'en arrière, les guérir à la fois moralement et physiquement, et transformer leur deuil en joie.

Il est probable que peu de gens doutent qu'il y ait un pouvoir plus élevé, capable de les secourir à l'heure de la détresse; mais pour beaucoup d'entre eux ce pouvoir a semblé inabordable, inaccessible, peu pratique. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, néanmoins, ils apprennent que le pouvoir de Dieu, le bien, est entre leurs mains, et que, grâce à une coopération honnête avec les irrévocables lois spirituelles de la santé, de la pureté et de la joie, les hommes peuvent regagner tout don divin. C'est là plus qu'un regain, cependant, c'est l'aveu que la vraie santé et le vrai bonheur ne changent pas, attendu qu'ils reposent entièrement sur une base spirituelle.

On apprend, en étudiant le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), par Mary Baker Eddy, que quiconque désire bénéficier de ses enseignements doit être prêt à abandonner les fausses croyances qui, jusque-là, ont enchaîné ses pensées. On reconnaît alors que c'est en raison de la propre commisération qu'on souffre, et des craintes matérialistes qu'on appréhende les maux, présents et à venir. On voit que jusque-là on a manqué de spiritualité, mais que dans la mesure où l'on apprend à rechercher et à exprimer l'Amour divin, on enlève doucement des yeux le voile de l'ingratitude, du ressentiment et de la crainte, de sorte qu'on ne sera plus retenu dans les ténèbres du doute et de la souffrance.

La Science Chrétienne explique très clairement que les maux des mortels naissent de leur fausse conception de la nature de Dieu et de l'homme à Son image. Dès que la perfection de Dieu et de Ses lois se fait jour dans la pensée humaine, l'état de l'esprit aussi bien que du corps commence à s'améliorer. Les lumières spirituelles apportent dans l'expérience humaine la joie et la vigueur, et un sens nouveau de la domination remplace l'ancienne résignation. A la page 393 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Élevez-vous dans la force de l'Esprit pour résister à tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien." Avant d'étudier la Science Chrétienne, on a souvent résisté aux influences divines et cédé aux influences erronées. Maintenant, c'est le contraire qui se produit. Reconnaissant que la maladie, la tristesse, la propre pitié ne sont pas divines, on y résiste; on cherche et trouve la santé, la justice et la joie dans l'Entendement divin, en reflétant son harmonie et sa pureté. Ces dons immuables étaient simplement cachés par la barrière mentale des croyances erronées. L'inertie mentale est le fléau du genre humain. Aussi l'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne tire-t-il une leçon de l'activité du ruisseau, qui continue à chanter après avoir passé par dessus les vieux débris.

Comment, demandera-t-on, est-il possible d'être content alors que le monde en général semble si mauvais, si malade et si triste? La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'on ne trouve le ciel que par l'obéissance aux commandements du Principe divin, de l'Amour. Les plaies cachées de chacun guérissent dans la mesure où il apprend à connaître la joie du service désintéressé. Celui qui est enclin à être irritable, par exemple, pourra trouver la paix en cherchant à faire du bien aux autres et en reflétant lui-même la sérénité, la patience et le courage spirituels. Celui qui aura semblé être faible, mentalement et physiquement, pourra renouveler ses forces en se tournant vers l'Entendement divin pour les qualités nécessaires qui le fortifieront graduellement tant au moral qu'au physique. En d'autres termes, la Science Chrétienne détourne son espérance et sa foi du matériel au spirituel, du temporel à l'éternel, du faux au divinement vrai. Et, contrairement aux théories du matérialiste, ce qui est spirituel et idéal offre, ainsi qu'on le trouve, le seul remède pratique contre les maux de la race humaine.

Il faut totalement changer de base, se détourner de la matière, incapable de guérir ses propres maux, pour se tourner vers le pouvoir de l'Esprit, qui communique sa propre puissance, son harmonie et sa perfection. Il s'ensuit une gaieté habituelle, une vivacité spirituelle qui surmonte tous les prétendus obstacles au progrès. "Alors s'ouvriront les yeux des aveugles, ainsi que les oreilles des sourds. Alors le boiteux sautera comme un cerf et la langue du muet entonnera des chants joyeux. Car des eaux jailliront dans le désert et des torrents dans la plaine aride."

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sunshafts at Sea

The water is like a silver mirror. The air, sea, and sky are still. The land long ago sank below the verge. No ships, no sails, no smoke—nothing but the endless stretch of a shining surface. The push out of water from the ship's shoulder spreads in a great roll without breaking, and reminds one of the golden mosaic arches of San Marco at Venice, only the arch of water is not gold but blue-silver. Up at the bow the smooth water ahead of the ship's forefoot shows sun rays radiating into the sea depths, but again the rays are blue-silver, not golden.

The smooth sea continues during the day. In the afternoon huge heap-clouds, like fantastic icebergs, lie around the horizon and are reflected in the water. Small rippled patches and lanes on the surface turn lilac, the cloud reflections are cream colored, the sky is cobalt. The total result is a sea of pearl, an opal sea. Was there ever such a precious piece of color! Or a more wonderful manifestation of reflected light! The sea was the first mirror of the sun and clouds. Its surface is still reflecting and is still untarnished, as on the earliest day.

All the long afternoon the weave and ravel of colors in the sea! What astonishing beauty! . . .

The sun has gone down in a blaze of gold and has left an horizon ringed with clouds that are fire-red. The patches of blue and green in between are almost as vivid as the reds. But the most astonishing colors of this sunset are shown in four enormous sunshafts shot up toward the zenith. As every one knows, the sunshaft is often a shadow shaft, produced by an intervening cloud. And again, as every one knows, a color will cast its opposite, or complementary color, in shadow. Thus it is that the lower parts of the shafts are blue, because their immediate background is yellow, the large central parts are bright green because their background is red, and the upper parts are yellow because their background is blue. Green sunshafts that run away into blue at the bottom and into gold at the top! It is a strange tale to tell, and yet in northern seas I have seen a white sail crossing a red sunset turn green and again crossing a yellow sunset turn blue. Here, on a vastly grander scale, is the same cause and the same effect.

Nothing is impossible in the kingdom of light and color. And quite as astonishing as the green sunshafts is the splendid violet of the sea beneath them. Far around the horizon it spreads, running into mauves, lilacs, heliotropes, pale purples, and finally passing out in silver grays and dove colors. Long after the going down of the sun, far into the twilight, the slightly rippled seapatches hold their violet and the smooth patches reflect the red and gold clouds. An amazing palette! And yet this is the true tropical color and light. This is what I have been waiting for these many weeks. —From "In Java," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

Singing Through

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW many of us have stood beside a brook, delighting in its ripples, its clarity, its deeper pools, and the sun-dappled rocks and pebbles along its way! It has delighted not only the eye, but also the ear—and why? Partly because, despite the piles of twigs, or larger débris caught in the eddies and wedged amid-stream between the rocks, the brook persists in its flow, and with laughing ripples winds its way past every attempted obstacle, unhindered in its course.

In human experience many a one has lived carefree until he encountered some obstacle—illness perhaps, poverty, or sorrow. Then the sunshine of his former contentment seemed to be obscured, and he has halted, dismayed by his problem. By degrees his thoughts grew morbid, stagnant, and he knew not how to face circumstances—how to cure, nor yet how to endure. One effort after another failed; many a hope was raised only to fall again, inert as a stone.

To just such as these Christian Science brings the strength of spiritual understanding, the comfort of divine Love, the healing of mind and body. It brings to burdened hearts that spiritual quickening which alone can lift mortals above their troubles, inspire them to look forward rather than backward, heal them both morally and physically, and turn their mourning into joy.

Probably few people doubt that there is a higher power which is able to rescue them in their hour of need; but to many such a power has seemed unapproachable, inaccessible, impracticable. Through Christian Science, however, they are learning that the power of God, good, is within their grasp, and that through honest co-operation with the irreversible spiritual laws of health, purity, and joy, men may regain every divine gift. This is more than a regaining, however; it is the recognition that true health and happiness are unalterable because they rest wholly on a spiritual foundation.

From a study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, it is learned that one who would benefit by its teachings must be prepared to abandon the false beliefs which have hitherto enchained his thoughts. One then recognizes that it is owing to self-pity that he is suffering, and owing to materialistic fears that he is apprehensive of troubles, present and to come. He discovers that he has hitherto lacked spirituality, but that divine Love, as he learns to seek and express it, gently lifts from his eyes the veil of ingratitude, resentment, and fear, so that he shall no longer be held in the mental darkness of doubt and suffering.

Christian Science makes it perfectly clear that mortals' troubles are traceable to their misconception of the nature of God and of man in His image. Directly the perfection of God and His laws dawns upon human thought, improvement begins to take place in both mind and body. Spiritual enlightenment brings into human experience joy and vigor; and a new-born sense of dominion replaces the old resignation. On page 393 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good." Before studying Christian Science, individuals have often resisted divine influences and yielded to false influences. Now it proves to be the other way. Sickness, sadness, self-pity, are resisted because they are acknowledged to be ungodlike; and health, righteousness, and joy are sought and found in divine Mind, through reflecting its harmony and purity. These unchanging gifts were but concealed by the mental barrier of false beliefs. Mental inertia is the bane of mankind. Hence the student of Christian Science learns a lesson from the activity of the brook, which sings along past the old débris.

How, one may ask, is it possible to be glad when the world in general seems so bad, so sick, and so sad? Christian Science teaches that heaven is found only through obedience to the demands of divine Principle, Love. Each one's hidden wounds are healed in proportion as he learns the joy of unselfish service. One who is inclined to be fretful, for instance, may find peace by seeking to bless others through his own reflection of spiritual serenity, patience, and courage. One who has seemed to be weak, mentally and physically, can renew his strength by turning to divine Mind for the needful qualities that will gradually strengthen him in both mind and body. In other words, Christian Science turns one's hope and faith from the material to the spiritual, from the temporal to the eternal, from the false to the divinely true. And, contrary to the theories of the materialist, that which is spiritual and ideal is found to offer the only practical remedy for the troubles of the human race.

A radical change of base is requisite, a turning from the inability of matter to heal its own ills to the ability of Spirit, which imparts its own might, harmony, and perfection. The result is habitual cheerfulness, a spiritual buoyancy surmounting all would-be obstacles to progress. "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing: for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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SHORTS RUSH TO COVER AND PRICES RISE

Market Rebounds Sharply in Active Trading—Buoyant Tone Prevails

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NEW YORK—Reacting from an oversold condition, the share market rebounded vigorously and nearly every active stock on the list sold above yesterday's low prices. Better prices were established at the start and for the most part improved upon later.

While fresh selling waves were encountered, their force was too feeble to halt the rally, and trading closed with fairly substantial gains all along the line. Needless to say, the rally brought a great deal of relief to holders of stocks and no small amount of worry to a short interest which is reputed to be the largest in a good many months.

Primarily the recovery was the result of a sold-out position, but it was aided by reassuring statements from bankers, government officials and others who are in a position, if they choose, to do something more practical for the market than merely talk optimistically.

After all, the market's stability rests on the foundation of good business, and if investors and speculators can be assured that nothing is wrong with the business position, the market will take care of itself. The turnover was much smaller, amounting to less than 4,000,000 shares, and by early afternoon the ticker was able to keep abreast of the floor trading.

Sharp Gains Recorded

Commodity markets reflected the better feeling in stocks. Wheat was moderately higher and cotton turned strong on assurances from the Farm Board that government money would be used to support the market.

Spectacular individual gains were numerous. Many stocks gained 5 to 15 points or thereabouts on the opening sales. A feature was the opening at 240 in Eastman Kodak, an overnight jump of 16¼ points. Case Threshing stretched its recovery to more than a dozen points, and Western Unionq, selling at a new high record level at 270, was up 20 points from the previous close, and about 80 points above the low touched two or three weeks ago.

Advances of 5 to 10 points were made and well maintained by a long list of issues, including Westinghouse, General Electric, International Telephone, American Telephone, Hershey, Gillette, Foreign Power, Industrial Alcohol, Allied Chemical, National Biscuit, Johns-Manville, American Can, North American and other pivotal issues.

Credit Conditions Improve

Credit conditions continued favorable to recovery in share markets and to the continued improvement in bonds. The steady climb in government issues has led the natural assumption that the Federal Reserve banks have been buying. If this week's statement of the system shows that to have been the case, an early reduction in the discount rate will be foreshadowed.

However, the last increase in discount rate was not preceded by the usual sales of government securities by the reserve banks, and therefore a reduction might come without preliminary purchases. The Reserve banks have prepared the way, in a measure, by their buying of bills during the last two months, and a discount rate of 6 per cent at New York with call money plentiful at 5 per cent and less and with steady reduction in member bank discounts, is a bit of an anomaly.

Call money opened at 6 per cent today and promptly dropped to 5 per cent. Time money softened to 7 per cent.

Foreign Exchanges Rise

Foreign exchanges continue to rise, although sterling today was somewhat reactionary. French currency was stronger than ever, and it was reported from London that Paris has taken some gold from that center.

While bankers here do not look for a considerable outflow of the metal, it is likely that the United States will lose some gold. Recent earmarkings at the Federal Reserve Bank are believed to have been for the account of Czechoslovakia, and Poland quite likely will earmark about $10,000,000 before long.

A number of foreign exchanges are now near enough to the gold shipment points to attract the attention of bankers who look to such movements for profit. As a counter balance to easing money here, rates are declining in London, and today for the first time since the Bank of England lifted its discount rate, time loans were made below 6 per cent.

Strong Box Selling

Selling against the box, a phrase used in the street to designate the short sale of stocks by those owning them outright and who presumably have stowed their shares away in their safe deposit boxes, is said by some observers to have been extensive in the last few days. Others, however, disagree, and maintain that most of the selling has been long stock.

If liquidation of stock owned outright is now taking place, a new precedent is being set up. Only when he is apprehensive of a real business depression is the outright holder of stock likely to sell after his paper profits are already wiped out, and just now apprehension over the business situation is mostly to be found among the margin holders.

Washington to the Rescue

Washington apparently is not too happy over recent declines in stock and commodity prices. It was regarded as quite the thing several months ago to criticize the stock market, but when in the spring wheat sold off badly along with a stock market slump, the lesson was driven home that if you have deflation in one direction, especially in credit, you are apt to have it in another.

The farm board has now gone on record as saying that cotton prices are too slow, and is prepared to use the taxpayers' millions to correct the situation. Probably the same thing may be done with wheat. If the stockholder vote could be mobilized as in the farm vote, the Government might be induced to enter the security markets also. In fact, it probably has indirectly, by means of reserve board credit policy. And this morning, J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, assures the country that "there is no danger of a business depression and the fluctuations of the stock market cannot be used as a barometer."

CHICAGO BOARD

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.28⅛	1.29¼	1.27¼	1.29⅛
Mar.	1.35¾	1.37	1.35	1.36⅞
May	1.39½	1.40⅝	1.38⅛	1.40½
	Corn			
Dec.	.92	.93	.91⅞	.92⅜
Mar.	.98	.98⅞	.97⅜	.98⅞
May	1.00⅝	1.01½	1.00½	1.01⅜
	Oats			
Dec.	.50¼	.51	.50⅛	.50⅞
Mar.	.52½	.53⅜	.52⅛	.53⅛
May	.54¼	.55⅛	.54⅛	.55
	Lard			
Jan.	11.40	11.40	11.35	11.35
Oct.	11.65	11.67	11.65	11.67
Dec.	10.90	11.09	10.85	10.85

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 22	Last Oct. 21
57⅞	38¼	..	Abitibi	1700	52⅝	51¾	51¾	51⅞
88⅝	79	6	Abitibi pf	200	81	80	81	..
123	102	..	Ab & Stores ..	200	102	102	102	103
35⅞	27⅝	2	Adams Mill ..	100	28	28	28	28
104⅞	15	..	Adv-Rumely ..	200	19	17½	17½	19
4⅞	1¾	..	Ahumada	900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
223⅜	95¼	2	Air Reduc	12600	217¼	208⅝	212	204
48⅞	34⅜	2⅝	Airway El ..	500	35	34⅜	34⅝	35
11¼	2½	..	Ajax Rubber .	400	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅝
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun ..	200	7¼	7	7	7¼
25	12	..	Albany PWP.	500	13	12⅞	12⅞	13½
56½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	26800	92¼	41⅜	41⅜	40⅜
118⅜	99⅛	5½	Alleg pf ww ..	300	108	107⅝	108	107½
87½	80¼	5½	Alleg pf xw ..	200	87¼	87¼	87¼	86
354⅝	241	6	Allied Chem .	2500	307¾	301	303	298
125	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf .	200	122⅜	122	122	122¾
30¼	25	..	Alpha P C	200	30¼	29¾	30¼	29
73½	56⅛	7	Allis-Chal	9400	60¾	58	60	57¾
⅜	⅜	..	Allis-Ch rts ..	7700	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
11⅝	4½	..	Amal Lea	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
73	39	..	Amal Lea pf .	100	38	38	38	39
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	1600	26	25	26	26½
23⅝	8¼	..	Am Ag Ch	200	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
72⅜	56	..	Am Ag Ch pf .	900	37	35½	36	37
157	110	2⅝	Am Bk Note .	400	136	134	136	126
20½	11½	..	Am Beet S ..	800	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
76½	40½	..	Am Bosch	2200	58½	56	58	55⅞
65	45	1.60	Am Brake	200	54	54	54	54
34¾	11	..	Am Br Box....	1500	17¾	16½	17⅛	15⅝
100	75½	..	Am Br Bx pf..	20	75	75	75	75
184½	107⅜	3⅝	Am Can	35000	166½	161¼	161¼	159¾
142	136½	7	Am Can pf....	200	142	141	142	..
106½	90½	6	Am Car & F...	500	93½	92⅛	93¼	91¼
81⅝	46⅝	2	Am Chicle	200	59½	59	59	58
55	39½	9 1.60	Am Com Alc..	1600	44	41	43½	40
47¾	25¾	2	Am En Til	100	28	28	28	28
98½	55	..	Am Europe....	500	65	62	62	57
199¾	75¼	..	Am & FPw ..	38000	140½	134½	135¼	132⅜
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7 ..	400	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf..	700	96½	96	96	93
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii....	800	29	29	29	28¾
54	38	2⅝	Am Ice	1000	45	43¾	44½	42½
96¾	52½	2⅝	Am Int C	8300	75¼	72¾	73⅝	71¼
8⅞	3⅛	..	Am La Fr	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	300	114	112	112	110½
119⅞	112	7	Am Loco pf ..	100	117	117	117	116
81⅞	50	3	Am Metals ..	1200	65¾	64½	64½	64½
98¾	65	7	Am N G pf	50	85	84½	85	..
17⅞	3⅜	..	Am Piano	200	6¼	5¼	6¼	6
55	18½	..	Am P pf	90	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
175¾	81⅛	1⅝	Am P&L	6000	114	109	112	105⅝
104	98⅜	6	Am P&L 6	200	102½	102¼	102½	..
80	70	3	Am P&LpfA ..	300	75	75	75	75
84¾	78	5	Am P&Lpfst .	400	82½	81⅝	82	83
55⅝	40⅛	1½	Am Rad	4100	44⅛	43¼	43¼	43⅜
64⅛	30	..	Am Repub ..	800	36⅞	34¼	34¼	34
144⅝	106½	2⅝	Am Roll Mill .	6100	126⅞	123	125	122⅛
74⅜	60	4⅝	Am Saf Raz .	200	66¾	62	66¾	64
41⅞	30	3	Am Seating ..	600	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	32
7	2⅛	..	Am Ship	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
112½	80⅛	8	Am Ship Bldg .	10	85	85	85	92½
130¼	93½	3	Am Smelt	7500	107⅛	105⅛	106	104⅛
138	130	7	Am Smelt pf ..	100	136	136	136	..
79⅞	53	3	Am StlFnd ..	1500	54½	54⅜	53⅝	53¾
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf ..	90	112⅜	111⅝	111⅝	112
85	64½	2	Am Stores	200	65¼	65	65¼	65
94⅞	71⅞	..	Am Sugar	1400	74¼	73¾	73¾	73⅝
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	20	200½	184½	187	283
181	136½	8	Am Type	200	158	157½	158	155
199	67¼	1⅝	Am Wat W ..	8700	140½	133	136	131
99⅞	61¼	..	Am Woolen ..	500	12	11½	12	11¾
58⅜	30½	..	Am Wool pf ..	1700	31½	30½	31½	30⅝
16⅜	9	..	Am Writ ct ..	100	11	11	11	11⅜
46	37	3	Am Writ pf ..	100	41	41	41	..
49¼	13⅜	..	Am Zinc	1700	17⅜	15⅝	18	16⅛
111¼	75⅝	..	Am Zinc pf ..	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
89¾	62⅜	3	Anac Wire	300	75¼	74¼	74¼	74
80	43	2.40	Anchor Cap ..	2900	66	58¾	62¾	55
140	99	7	Anaconda	49500	110	108⅞	108¾	106¾
68⅜	41⅜	3	Andes Cop ..	1700	48½	47¾	47¾	46¾
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	1100	39	37¾	38¼	38⅝
2	1	..	Arch Dan rts.	2600	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
18⅜	9⅛	..	Arm Ill A	1900	10	9¼	9¼	9⅛
10¼	5	..	Arm Ill B	2900	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
86	70	7	Arm Ill pf	300	71	71	71	71
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons ..	500	22	21¼	21⅜	21
30⅞	26¾	1½	Art Metals ..	300	27½	27	27	27
70⅝	43	2½	Asso Dry G ..	200	48⅝	48	48	47
298⅜	195¼	10	Atchison	1200	276½	273¼	273¾	272
104½	99	5	Atchison pf ..	200	104	103	104	102⅜
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L ..	100	184	184	184	183½
86⅞	32¼	..	Atl G&W SS ..	1700	86¼	80¾	86¼	79
62⅞	45⅜	4	Atl G&W lpf ..	800	59⅞	57¾	59⅞	59
71⅞	53⅜	1⅝	Atl Refin	11400	56	54⅝	55½	54⅝
140	90	4	Atlas Powd ..	700	125⅞	125	125⅞	117⅜
514	221	4	Auburn Auto.	800	350	325	337	335
11⅜	5¼	5⅝	Austin N	400	6	6	6	6
42⅛	32	..	Austin N pf ..	200	35¼	35	35	..
35½	22⅛	..	Auto Sales ..	1400	28¼	28	28	28¼
45⅜	39	3	Auto Sales pf	100	39	39	39	..
20	10¼	..	Avia ion	3700	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	38⅜	3	Auto Strop A.	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	..

—B—

66⅝	40	..	Baldwin new .	7200	44	41⅜	44	43
145⅛	115⅛	6	Balt & O	3600	131	129⅛	129⅛	128⅜
80½	75	4	Balt & O pf ..	500	80	79	79	79¼
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
4½	3¼	..	Bang & Ar rts	200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
90⅜	64½	3½	Bangor & A ..	700	80⅞	80	80	77½
11⅝	10⅝	..	Bangor&A pf..	100	109¾	109¼	109¼	110
97	85⅜	6½	Barker Br pf .	10	89	89	89	..
49⅛	27⅝	2	Barnsdall A ..	4700	31⅞	27⅝	28½	31¼
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil ..	300	27⅛	26½	26½	26½
131	93¼	3	Beatrice	500	114½	113	114⅜	110
101	73	3	Beechnut	400	80½	80	80¼	79
173⅞	98	..	Belding H	400	104¾	103¼	104	103¾
104⅜	53⅝	2	Bendix	3800	58⅞	54¼	56½	51⅜
160⅞	53⅛	3	Best & Co	1400	55⅞	54⅜	55	53⅜
140⅜	82⅛	4	Beth Steel	47100	112⅜	106⅜	107¼	110¼
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf .	100	125⅜	125½	125½	126⅜
61⅞	42¼	..	Bloom'dale ..	100	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	41
136⅜	82½	3⅝	Bohn Alum ..	2300	88	85	85	82½
11¾	4	..	Booth Fish	100	5	5	5	5
100½	82⅛	3	Borden	2200	95⅜	84	84½	85
86⅞	50	4	Borg Warner .	1400	53	50½	50½	50⅛
145	85	..	Boston & Me ..	100	138	135	138	..
63¼	18½	..	Briggs	8500	22	20	21	18½
43½	35⅛	..	Briggs & Strat	700	37⅞	36⅜	37⅝	35⅛
67⅜	21⅜	..	Brit Steel	400	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	21⅜
73⅝	22½	3	Brockway	1600	27¼	25	26½	23¼
81⅞	57½	4	Bkyn Man T ..	100	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	61
92⅝	79	6	Bkyn Man pf..	100	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82½
248½	170	5	Bkyn Un G ..	1000	189	182½	183	180
65	51	..	Bln Queens pf	200	54	54	54	54
51½	38¼	2½	Brown Shoe ..	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
55¼	32	3	Bruns Balke .	1000	35	34	34⅜	32
44¼	12	..	Bruns Term ..	100	15½	15½	15½	13½
1	⅜	..	Bucyrus rts ..	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
42⅜	25¼	1	Bucyrus	600	27⅜	26½	26½	26⅜
117	111⅛	7	Bucyrus pf	60	113⅞	112½	113⅞	..
50	38⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf ..	400	38⅞	38½	38⅛	38⅝
22⅞	15	..	Budd Mfg Co	1700	19	16⅞	18½	16⅝
83½	39⅛	4	Buff&Sus pf .	30	77	77	77	..
54⅜	42	1.60	Bullard	600	50	49½	49½	47⅜
127	84	8	Burns Br A ..	400	102	101⅜	101⅜	..
39	22⅝	..	Burns Br B ..	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	30
96⅞	62¼	3⅞	Burroughs ..	3800	88⅜	85½	86⅛	83¾
89½	50	2⅝	Bush Term ..	100	54⅛	54	54	51
110½	101⅞	7	Bush T deb ..	340	103¾	103⅛	103½	103⅛
118½	107⅛	7	Bush Blg pf ..	20	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
9½	3	..	Butte Cop	2400	4	3¾	3¾	3½
12⅝	6¼	2	Butte & Sup .	300	7	6½	6½	6¼
41	28	..	Butterick	300	30½	30	30	30
192⅞	120¼	7	Byers	1700	152½	145¼	145¼	144
121½	105	7	Byers pf	10	112	112	112	..
47⅛	31¼	2	By-Prod C	1800	42¾	41	42¾	40⅞

—C—

84⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	400	77	76¼	76¾	76
4	1½	..	Callahan	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
136⅜	119	11	Calu & Ariz ..	1600	120⅜	118	119¼	118⅜
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla .	2200	39⅜	38⅛	39	37⅜
49½	33	2	Campbell	500	34	33	34	35
98¾	71	5	Canada Dry ..	1800	85½	84	84	82½
265⅞	208½	10	Can Pac	7900	214	210½	213	208¾
48⅜	35	2.80	Cannon Mills .	300	42	40⅞	42	40¼
65⅞	52⅞	..	Capital Adm ..	1200	57⅞	52½	52½	53½
467	250	6	Case Thresh ..	200	268⅜	258	268	240
81	40	..	Cashe Th rts ..	200	55½	50	55½	40
42⅛	15½	..	Cav-Dobbs ..	100	15½	15½	15½	16
105½	75	6½	Cav Dbbs pf ..	150	75¾	75	75	75¾
79⅜	51	3	Celotex	200	52	50	51½	51
45⅜	32	2	Cen Aguirre ..	800	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	32
59⅜	40½	2	Cen Alloy	800	55	53⅛	53⅝	52⅜
112½	105¼	7	Cen Alloy pf ..	40	111	109¼	109¼	111
20½	6	..	Century Rib ..	100	6	5¾	5¾	6
120	83⅜	6	Cerro de P ..	1000	89	86	87	84½
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	1100	23	21	22	22
80⅜	62⅜	..	Checker Cab .	1600	70	66¼	68⅞	66⅞
92	75⅜	3	Ches Corp	1700	80½	79⅛	80	79⅜
279⅜	195	10	Ches & Ohio ..	1400	263	260	260	257½
19⅜	4½	..	Chi & Alton ..	300	7	7	7	6
25⅜	6⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf ..	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	7⅞
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West.	900	16⅞	16¼	16½	16½
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf.	1000	50	48⅜	48⅜	47
44⅞	27¾	..	Chi M&SP	1100	37¾	36⅝	37⅜	36¼
68⅞	46¼	..	Chi M&SP pf.	200	57½	56¾	57⅜	55¾
108¾	80¼	4	Chi & NW ..	1600	97¼	95	96¼	94¼
47½	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	40
61⅜	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu pf .	100	56½	56¼	56½	55⅜
143½	115	7	Chi RI	400	134	130⅛	133	130
102⅞	98⅛	6	Chi RI 6% ..	200	102	102	102	102
109	105¼	7	Chi RI 7% ..	100	108	108	108	107
36	27	3	Chi Yel Cab..	700	30	29⅞	29⅞	28¾
50	33	3	Chick Cot O.	200	34	34	34	32
75⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	2000	72	70½	73	70⅞
135	52⅛	3	Chrysler	3500	55	54	54⅛	54
62⅜	49	3.60	City Ice	200	54	52	52	52
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	20	99	98½	98½	..
27	14	..	City Stores ..	400	15	15	15	15¼
61¼	40¾	..	Clett Pr Co ..	400	60½	60¼	60¼	61⅞
72⅜	41	5	Clett Pbdy ..	100	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	42
154½	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	700	146⅜	144	144½	143¼
72½	20	..	Collins&A	3100	20	20	20	20
102¼	88	7	Collins&A pf .	200	88	88	88	88
73⅜	54	..	Colo F&I	100	58⅛	57¾	57¾	56⅝
135	101	2	Colo South ..	700	109¼	109¼	109½	..
140	53½	2	Col Gas	32000	111⅞	107¼	107½	106⅜
130	88	..	Col Gas rts pnd	200	104	104	104	95
344	121½	4⅝	Col Carbon ..	800	293	273	283½	263⅜
105⅜	73¼	..	Col Carbon rts	2300	10½	7⅜	10	8
88⅜	42	1.14	Col Graph	46000	50⅜	47½	47¾	48
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	3 200	45⅜	44	44	43⅞
79	65	4⅝	Com Inv Tr ..	4500	68⅜	66¼	67	65⅜
109	100	7	Com Inv 7% ..	20	100	100	100	100½
69½	29½	..	Com Inv war..	100	53	50	51⅝	44
51⅝	44¼	..	Com Credit A.	600	46	44⅜	44⅜	44¼
24⅝	19	..	Com Southern	33200	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	19¼
62	51¼	..	Com Sol new .	8000	58	55	55⅜	52⅞
35⅜	19½	..	Congoleum ..	3900	23⅞	21¼	22⅜	21
25⅜	20	2	Cons Film	900	22⅜	21¼	21¼	20
30⅜	23¼	2	Con Film pf ..	400	24	23⅝	23⅝	23½
183¾	95½	3	oCn Gas	55000	136¼	132½	133	131
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas of ..	1400	99	98⅜	98⅝	99
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf ..	700	61	59	60	58½
67½	2	..	Con Textile ..	1200	2¼	2	2¼	2
23½	12	1.20	Container A ..	100	20⅜	19	19⅞	18⅞
11½	6	.60	Container B ..	1500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
90	47⅛	..	Cont Bak A ..	200	64½	61	62¼	60¼
15¼	8¾	..	Cont Bak B ..	3600	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf ..	400	94	94	94	94
63⅜	54	1.20	Cont Bank	1400	55¼	55⅜	57½	55
92	60	2½	Cont Can	7900	78⅝	77¼	77¼	76½
110½	79	2	Cont Ins	1100	94	90¼	90¼	89
28⅝	10¼	.80	Cont Motors .	5600	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
47⅛	28½	..	Cont Oil	15800	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝
126	82	2⅝	Corn Prod	12800	125½	121⅝	125¼	120⅜
82¼	42¼	2⅞	Coty	5100	44	42¼	42⅝	43

1929 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 22	Last Oct. 21
125	54⅜	1⅝	Crosley	4100	65⅝	60	64	60
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork...	300	68¼	65⅛	68¼	65¼
121⅜	85	5	Crucible	200	95	94	94	93⅞
2⅛	¾	..	Cuba Cane	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
187⅝	27¼	..	Cuba Cane pf.	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
21½	11½	..	Cuba Co	300	15⅞	14⅝	15	15½
17	11	..	Cub Am S	300	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
67⅞	43	4	Cudahy	1700	47	43	47	43½
132	117	6	Curtis Pub ..	100	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf ..	100	113½	113½	113⅝	..
30¼	12⅜	1	Curtiss w	38000	16½	14¼	15⅞	13½
37⅞	22	..	Curtiss w a ..	5200	26⅝	23⅝	25½	23½
130	118¼	7	Cushman 7%..	10	119	119	119	..
115¼	108¾	8	Cushman S%..	10	110½	110½	110½	..
121½	58⅜	3½	Cutler	700	106½	107	109	108
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr ..	400	122½	122¼	122½	119¾

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	4800	49½	47⅜	48	48½
46⅞	28¼	2.91e	Debenham	100	28⅞	28¾	28⅝	..
128	116	7	Deere pf	110	119⅜	118¾	119⅛	118¼
226	182	9	Del & Hud	1600	193	191	194½	191¼
169⅜	120¼	6⅝	Del Lac&W ..	900	153	151½	152	150⅜
77⅜	55¼	..	Denv RG pf ..	100	65	65	65	65¼
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LONDON STOCK MARKET SHOWS UNEVEN TREND

Trading Dominated by News From United States—Gilt-Edge Issues Firm

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON, Oct. 22—The stock exchange closed yesterday at the lowest prices of the day, with further weakness in the Street market reflecting events on the American side. Today's opening was irregular, and that condition continued until noon, after which a slightly harder tendency developed in places, largely due to bear covering, the public, still thoroughly frightened, refusing to come in.

Gilt-edged securities again were the best feature. The War Loan was quoted at 102 3-16 and the Funding Loan at 84 13-16 was under steady investment demand, encouraged by repatriation of British money in New York. Associated Electric, fluctuating widely, touched 28s. 9d. in the Street last night, but now is quoted at 30s. 3½d.

The market was entirely dominated by the position across the Atlantic. Molasses rallied to 5 15-16 from 5¼. Yesterday's selling was chiefly from Glasgow, and was inspired by rumors that the house mainly concerned in the company's shares had been badly hit by recent events.

Official announcement of the terms of the German match monopoly had no effect on quotations of Kreuger & Toll. The general view is that no attempt will be made to raise the proposed £25,000,000 loan for some time.

Rumors that the British Celanese Company was branching out into the retail trade were discredited. They were believed to have been due to the fact that the Canadian Celanese Company is now linked with James Ogilvy's stores.

The cut prices of crude oil caused no depression in the oil shares. Prices were only a shade off. The tin metal market is steadier at £181 2s. 6d., inside support being applied by the London tin syndicate which is part of the Anglo-Oriental group affected by the fall in prices of the metal. Support will likely continue, however, until the Bauchi deal is completed.

The stock exchange committee is making slow progress in clearing up the Hatry situation. It is believed that no statement on the position of the members of the group can yet be prepared. There also is the possibility that the legal position and rules of the house may not entirely coincide on some of the questions involved.

Easy money was accentuated today by the absence of calling by one clearing bank which normally makes up Tuesday. Day loans were plentiful around 5 per cent. The discount rate was further weakened by the short supply of bills and pressure of money seeking employment, making the average for three months' fine paper not better than 6 1-16 per cent.

It is believed that £200,000 gold was withdrawn for French account today from the Bank of England, which also was forced to meet the usual weekly trade requirements in the absence of fresh gold. The suggestion was made in some quarters that one London clearing bank already was exploring the possibility of gold shipments from New York, but the report probably was premature. Arrangements are contemplated by the Bank of Poland to purchase $10,000,000 gold on the American side at an early date.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6@6½	6¼
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6@6½	6½
Year money	6½	6½
Time Loans		
Sixty-ninety days	9	9
Four to six months	9	9

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	49¾c	49¾c
Bar silver in London	22½d	22½d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$120,000,000	$2,378,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	1,394,000,000
Balances	38,000,000	295,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	146,000,000
F R bank credit	31,098,904	201,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5¼@5⅛
90 days	5¼@5⅛
4 months	5¼@5⅛
5 months	5⅜@5¼
6 months	5⅜@5¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	5	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	5½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.87⅛	$4.87¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87¼	24.8665
France—franc	.03923⅞	.03923⅞	.193
Belgium—belga	.1398	.0494⅞	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.1389	.0523
Germany—mark	.2381	.0523⅓	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406¼	.2389⅞	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.1406¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2679¼	.0296¼	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252½	.2676½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130⅝	.0252½	.193
Holland—florin	.4030½	.0130⅛	.132
Hungary—pengo	.1747¼	.4024	.1749
Norway—krone	.2679½	.1747¼	.168
Poland—zloty	.1125	.2676½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.1125	.0450
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0450	.0059
Spain—peseta	.1434	.0059¾	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687	.1430	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937	.2685½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.1935¾	.193
		.0177	
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4425	.4425	.5425
Shaighai—tael	.5512½	.5504	*
India—rupee	.3640	.3635	.4866
Japan—yen	.4780	.4770	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4190	.4190	.4245
Brazil—mlreis	.1190	.1190	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9629	.9639	.9823
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9697	.9737	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.98⅜	.99	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3700	.3687½	.4985

C*Par unsettled.

DUTCH ACCEPT RUBBER PLAN

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The majority of Dutch rubber producers at a meeting today declared themselves ready to accept proposals in favor of creation of a reserve of 45,000 tons to be placed under control of a central selling organization.

PRICE OF ZINC REDUCED

NEW YORK—Price of zinc has been reduced 10 points to 6.70 cents from 6.80 cents.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Strauss 5½s	108½	108½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	76	76
Allegh Corp '44	104¼	-03½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Allegh Corp '49s	104	103½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am IG Chm 5½s ct	112½	112¼
Am Inter 5½s	108	107
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	84	84
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Am T & T cv 4½s	208	205½
Am T & T deb 5s '60	103	102¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	105¼	105¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	99¼	99
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92½	92½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	87½	89¼
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	92¼	87
Atch T&SF cv 4s '60	92¼	92
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	151½
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅝	100½
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅝	97¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100½	100½
B&O 5s series D	102	102⅛
B&O 6s '29	108¾	101½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	82	108¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102½	82
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	105	102½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104¾
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	80	104½
Boston&Me RR 5s	98	80
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	59½	97⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¾	59½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	99⅞	103¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	99⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	90	94¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	90
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	99¾	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	95	99¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99½	98¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	92	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92	91½
Can North sf 7s '40	109½	92
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	109½
Can Pacific 5s ct	101	85
Can South con 5s '62	101	101
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99¼	101
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	102⅞	99¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	72⅛	102¾
Ceen Pacific 5s '60	102	72
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97¾	102
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	97½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95½	99⅜
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	90	95½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	80	90
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	8 8	79
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66½	88
Chi M&StP 3½s	70½	65½
Chi M&StP&Pac adj 2000	75	70½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93¾	74½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	95	93
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94⅞	95
Chi RI&P 4½s	93¼	94⅝
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114½	93
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104	114½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96½	95½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	88	88
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	102¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	85¾	85⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106¾	106¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	100	99⅞
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	53	53
Com Inv Trust 5½s	100½	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	72	72
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	95	95
Crown Will Paper 6s	100¼	100¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	55⅝	55⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80	80
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98	98
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	92¾	92½
Den & R G W 5s '55	94	93¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96½	96
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	97¾
Elk Horn Coal 6½s '25	95½	95¼
East Tenn Va G con	102¾	102¾
Erie 1st con 4s '96	84	83⅞
Erie cv 4s B '53	84	82½
Erie 5s '67	96½	96¼
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	102
Fed Metal 7s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	99	99
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	96	96
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67¼	67¼
Gannett 6s	92	92
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	100	100
Gen Cable 5½s	98¾	98
Gen Pub Ser 5s	104	103
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	102¾	102¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	99½	99½
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	109	109
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	92	92
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	91¾	91¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70¼	70¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104¾	104¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 4s½ '77 E	95¼	94⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96	96
Great Northern 5s '73	103	103
Great Northern 5½s '52	107¾	107¾
Great Northern 7s '36	109⅝	109½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	96	96
Hudson Coal 5s '62	73	73
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	95¾	95
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s	100⅝	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102⅛
Ill Cen Oma 3½s	75	75
Ill Cen 4½s '66	97¼	97¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107½	107½
Ill Cen sf St L&NO 5s '63	103	103
Ind Limestone 6s '46	79¾	79¾
Ind Nat Gas 5s	101⅛	1 01¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91¾	91¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67¼	67
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	89	89
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96¾	96¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	88	88
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	97½	97½
Int Paper 6s '55	93	93
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	96	96
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95	95
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94⅝	94⅝
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	93¾	93¾
Kan City FS&Mem 4s '36	94¼	181
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99⅛	94¼
Kan City Pow & L 5s '52	102¾	98¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	88¼	102¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	84	88¼
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	79⅞	84
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	114	79⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	114
L'Antaro 6s rct war	96½	103
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	105¾	96½
Market St Ry gold 5s '24	93¼	105¾
Mass Gas 4½s '51	89¾	93¼
Mid Steel col 5s '36	99	89¾
Mil Elec Ry & Lt 4½s '31	97¾	98¾
Min St P & SS M 4½s '38	87	97¾
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	90	87
Mo Pac 5s G	90	93
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	99½	90
Mo Pac rfg 5s '26	75¾	75¾
Mo Pac 5s A	99⅝	99⅝
Mo Pac 5½s	101	101
Montana Power 5s A '43	112½	112½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102¼	102¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98	98
N O T & M 5s B '54	103¼	103¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	104½	97
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	104¼	104¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	104¾	104¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	75	74
NY NH&H 6s Riv	67¼	75
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98½	67¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	133	132¾
NY Ry inc 6s '65	65¼	132¾
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	89	65¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	89
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	297⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	98½	105
NY Tel rfg6s '41	111	98½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	106¼	111
NY Ws Chester & B 4½s '46	84	105¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	101½	85¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	70¼	101½
Norf & W div 4s '44	90	70¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	90⅝	90
Nor Am Ed 5½s	56⅞	90⅝
Nor Ohio C & Lt 6s A	102¾	56⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A '47	96	102¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	96	96
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	64	64
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	103	103
Nor Pac 5s B 2047	102¼	102¼
Nor Pac 5s R 2047	111½	111½
Nro States Pow 5s A '41	86	86
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100¾	100½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110	109¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	112½	112½
Orp Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99⅝	99⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101⅜
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	101	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100	99½
aPac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	106	106
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	86	86
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	98¾	98½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	63	63
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	71	71
Penn R R con 4s '48	95½	95½
Penn R R 4s '31	92¼	92
Penn R R con 4½s '60	97½	97½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100¾	100¾
Penn R R 5s '64	99¾	97¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	103	102½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	106½	106
Penn R R col 7s '30	108	107¾
Peoria & Pek Un Ry 5½s '74	100¾	100¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	97¾	97¾
Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	104	103
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	103¾	89⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	95	103¾
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	97	98¾
Phil & Read 6s	111	87½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	108
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	105¼	103¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	107½	105¼

	High	Low
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	98
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	97½	97½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	95	94½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102½	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98¾	98⅜
Purity Baking 5s '48	94¼	94
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94¼	97½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96¼	94¼
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	101½	95½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103	101½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	99¾	102
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	91	99
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96	90
St Joseph &G I 4s '47	88	95¾
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	87½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	98¾	94
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94⅜	98¾
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	62	94
St L & S F 4s A '50	88	62
St L & S F 4½s '78	89¾	88&
St L & S F 5s B '50	101¼	89¾
St L S W 2d 4s '89	95	101¼
St L S W con 4s '32	96⅝	74½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97	95⅞
St M & M con 6s '33	97	96
St P M & M con 6s '33	103	102¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91½	102½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104	91½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	100	104
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	80	100
Seabd A L adj 5s '49 ct	61	80
Seabd A L con 6s '45	55½	61
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	81½	55½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	77	76
Shell Pipe 5s '52	99	99
Shell Union 5s '47	93¼	93¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	94½	94½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97	97
Silesian Am Coorp 7s '41	92⅞	92⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99⅝	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅝	99¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95½	95
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅞	90⅝
South Bell Tel 5s wi	101	101½
So Bell Tel and Tel 5s '41	101	100½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90	101
So Pac 4½s '68	95	90½
So Pac 4½s w w	88½	94¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	98¾
So Ry con 5s '94	106¼	89⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	116¼	106¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121	116
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	121
Stand Milling 5s '50	99	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅞	99
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	101¼
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	75	95¾
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	103½	75
Tenn Copper 6s '25	102	103½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	101½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	105¼	105¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103	103
Texas Co 5s rct wi	102¼	101¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54	53⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35	34½
Tex & Pac 5s C	100	99½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100	99¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s wiw	100¼	100
Trumbell Steel 6s '45	102½	102½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s A	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '35	96¼	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105½	96¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92⅞	105½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87¼	92⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	86¾
United Rubber 5s '47	89¼	88¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93⅛	100¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103	93⅛
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	89¾	102
U S Steel s f 5s '63	99¾	89¾
Va Ry 5s '62	103	109¾
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	100½	103
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	100½
Wabash 4½s '78	98⅛	70
Wabash 5s B '76	98¾	90¼
Wabash 5½s '75	98¾	98⅛
Walworth 6s '45	102¾	98¾
Walworth 6½s '35 w w	104	93½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	61	104
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102	61
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100⅞	102
West Pa Pow 5s G '46	101¼	100⅞
West Va C & C 6s '50	22	101¼
Western Electric 5s '44	102⅞	22
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95	102
Western Pac 5s A '46	97¾	94
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96½	97¼
Western Un 5s '51	102	96½
Western Un 6½s '36	109	101¼
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	88½	109
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	98¾	88
White Eagle Oil 5½s w w	101½	100¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct	39¾	101¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	40⅝	39¾
Youngstown 6s	100¾	40½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100¼
		99½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 22	Last Oct 21
3½s '47	98.10	98.10	98.10	98.10	98.6
1st 4¼s '47	99.12	99.12	99.9	99.9	
4th 4¼s '38	99.16	99.19	99.16	99.19	99.15
US 3¾s '43	98.20	98.20	98.20	98.20	98.14
US 4s '44	98.15	98.21	98.15	98.21	98.19
US 4¼s '52-'09	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.3

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	83⅜
Antioquia 7s '45 C	86½	86½
Antioquia 7s B '45	87½	87½
Antwerp 5s	91	91
Argentine Gov 5s '45	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95	94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¾	98¾
Antioquia A	86¾	86¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅞	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¼	98¼
Antioquia 7s D	86	86
Australia 4½s '56	85¾	85¾
Australia 5s '57	94¾	94½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101½	94¾
Akershus 5s	86¾	101¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	83½	86¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅛	83
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅝	100¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅛	105
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅞	107½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	105⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	114¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	109¼	109¼
Berlin 6s	89½	89½
Berlin 6½s '50	88¼	88¼
Berlin 6½s 59	96½	96½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	89⅜	88⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	110½	110½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 ct	91½	91½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	91¼	91¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Bolivia 7s	99⅝	99⅝
Brazil 8s '26	81¼	81¼
Brazil 6½s '27	87	86⅞
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	87¼	87
Brazil (US) 8s '41	95½	95½
Bremen 7s '35	105	105
Budapest (City) 6s '62	100¼	100¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	75¼	75¼
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	91	91
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	77	77
Can (Dom) 5s '31	89¾	89¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Carlsbad (City) 8s	102½	102½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	104½	104½
Chile Jan 6s '61	97	96½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	91½	91½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	93¾	9 3½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	97¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	90½	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91¼	91¼
Chin (Gov 1st-K Ry 5s '51	91	91
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94⅞	29½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	73¼	94⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	81½	73¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	80¾	81½
Colombia (Rep) 6½s Oct '61	79½	80¾
Copn'h n (City) 4½s 53	87⅝	79½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	92	86
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	99½	92
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	73⅜	99½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	107	72
Denmark 4½s '62	88	106⅞
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109½	87⅝
Denmark (King) 8s '63	100⅝	109
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103	100⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¾	103
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	101¾	97¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅜	101¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102⅛
Est R R Co 7s '61	103	102¼
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	90	103
Finland 5½s '58	94¾	90
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	82⅝
Finnish A 6½s '54	91¼	98½
Franeerican Dev 7½s '42	104¼	91¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	109¾	104¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115⅝	109½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	80	115⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80¾	80
Germ Con Agr 6½s rct	84	80¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	91	83
Germ G E 6s '48	91	91
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	94¾	90
Germ G E 7s '45	102¾	102½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	95	95
Greek 6s '68	82	82
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98½	81½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102½	98½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B	91	102½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	91
Hungary Mun 7s '46	83	101
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91	83
Iseder Steel 6s ct	82	91
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91½	82
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¾	91½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	92
Jap (Con Pwr)

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NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 13)

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
INDUSTRIALS			
11 Utility Equities .	25⅞	24⅞	25
21 Utilities P & L ..	28	25⅞	26
3 Util P & L B ctf.	70	70	70
3 Utility & Indust .	38⅞	37¾	37¾
6 Util & Indust pf.	41	38½	38½
5 Vacuum Oil.....	121½	120¾	120¾
3 Van Camp Pack .	19	18⅞	19
4 Vick Finance ...	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Walker Mines ...	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Wayne Pump	14½	14½	14½
2 Wenden Cop Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 West Air Exp	32	30	32
1 West Tablets ctfs.	39	39	39
1 Winter Benj	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Woodley Petrol ..	4½	4½	4½
DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
1 Alabama Pw 5s'56..	102½	102½	102½
1 Ala Pw 4½s'67....	93	93	93
18 Alum Corp 5s '52.	101½	101½	101½
2 Am Comw P 6s'49.	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
12 Am G&E 5s '28...	95⅞	95½	95⅞
9 Am Pw&L 6s '16..	105½	105½	105½
7 Am Roll M 5s '48.	102½	102⅜	102⅝
1 Am Seat 6s '36....	78	78	78
1 Am Sol 6½s'36ww.	114	114	114
11 Ampal Pow 5s '56.	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝
15 Ark Pw&Lt 5s '56	96½	96⅜	96½
7 Asso G&E 4½s '48.	120	120	120
4 A G&E 4½s'48ww.	172	165	172
14 Asso Tel U 5½s'44.	122	121	122
1 Beacon O6s'36 ww.	118	118	118
1 Bell T Can 5s'A'55.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10 Bell T Can 5s B'55.	101	101	101
9 Can N R Eq 7s '35.	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Caro P&L 5s'56..	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cen SP&L 5½s'C'53	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
23 Cent St El 5½s'54.	93	93	93
140 Chi NW Ry4½s'49.	106½	105⅝	105⅞
2 Childs Co 5s '43..	84½	83	83
3 Cities Serv 5s '66..	87	86	87
2 Cities Ser G5½s'42	90½	90½	90½
2 Cities Ser GP6s'43	93½	93¼	93⅜
5 Cities S P 5½s'57.	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Cons Tex 5s '41...	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
5 Cont Gas&E5s'58.	85⅝	85	85
1 Cont Oil 5½s'37...	93½	93½	93½
14 Denv&Salt L6s'60.	66	65	65
2 Detroit CGas 6s'47.	105½	105½	105½
5 Dix Gulf G6½s37A	77¾	77½	77¾
32 Fed Water 5½s'54	98½	97	98½
8 Fla Pw&Lt 5s'54..	85⅜	85½	85½
8 Gatineau Pw 5s'56	93¾	92¼	93⅝
1 Gen Lndry 6½s'37.	80	80	80
6 Gen Thea Eq 6s'54.	149	146	148⅛
1 Georgia&Fla 6s'46	33½	33½	33⅛
7 Georgia Pow 5s'67	97¾	97½	97¾
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s47..100		99⅝	100
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37..	99½	99½	99½
5 Ill Pw&Lt 5½s57.	90⅞	90	90⅞
18 Indep Oil 6s3....	104	103	103⅞
1 Indmuls P&L 5s57	96½	96½	96½
2 Int Sec Corp 5s47	87¼	85⅝	87¼
1 Interstate Pw 6s52	86	86	86
5 Inter Pow 5s57...	86	86	86
10 Ia Neb L&P 5s57	92	92	92
1 Kan G&E 6s A2022	102	102	102
39 Kelvinator 6s36...	73¼	71	71
1 Koppers G&E 5s47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Lehigh PS6sA2026	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Libby McN&L 5s42	92	91½	91½
2 Long Isl Lt 6s45..	102	102	102
2 Manitoba P 5½s51	97	97	97
1 Mass Gas 5½s46..	102½	102½	102½
3 Memphis N G 6s43	99½	99½	99½
1 MunsonSt 6½s '37	110	110	110
1 Nat P&Lt 6s 2026	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 NatPubSv 5s '78 .	79	79	79
1 NebPow 6s 2022 ..	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 NE G&El 5s '57 ..	91½	91½	91½
5 NY P&Lt 4½s '67	92½	92½	92½
2 No StPw 6½s'33 .	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Pac G&E 4½s'57 .	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜
6 Pac Invest 5s '48	87	87	87
1 Pac W O 6½s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Penn Dk&W 6s '19	95	95	95
2 PennOEd 6s5swww.	102	102	102
2 PennOEd 5½s '59R	92½	92½	92½
2 Pen P&Lt 5s B '52	100	100	100
1 Penn P&L 5s D '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Poor & Co 6s '39 ..115		115	115
2 Potomac Ed 5s '56.	95⅛	95	95
6 RelianceBronze6s'44	95	95	95
2 Reliance Mng 5s '54	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Roch Cent Pw 5s'53	82¾	82	82
1 Ryeson&Son 5s '43.	92	92	92
1 St LoGas&Coke6s'47	83	83	83
1 S Ant Pub S 5s '58.	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Shawsheen 7s '31 ..	96½	96⅛	96⅜
5 Shaw W&P 4½s'67	92¼	92¼	92¼
15 Shell Un Oil 5s '49.	100¼	100	100
3 Solvay Am 5s '42..	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5 SEP&L 6s 2025 ...1	04¼	104	104¼
5 So Cal Ed 5s '51 ..1	00⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 So Cal Ed 5s '52 ..1	00½	100½	100½
1 So Cal Gas 5s '37..	91	91	91
10 So Lt&Pow 5s '57..	89	89	89
2 S'w G&E 5s A '57..	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
12 S'w P&L 6s A '25..	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Stand Inv 5½s '39.	96⅝	96½	96½
6 Stand Pw&Lt 6s '37	97⅞	97⅛	97⅝
1 Stutz Mot 7½s '37.	75	75	75
3 Swift Co 5s '32	99	99	99¼
43 Tex P&Lt 5s '56..	97½	97¼	97½
5 Ulen & Co 6s '44..	99¼	99	99
19 Un Lt&Ry 6½s '52	91⅜	90¼	91⅛
1 Un Lt&Ry 6s '52..	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 U S Rub 6½s '31..	98	98	98
16 Util P&L 5s '59....	90⅞	90¼	90¼
34 Warn Bros 6s '39.	104¼	103½	104⅛
1 Westv Chl 5½s '27	100	100	100
1 Wiscon Cent 5s '30	99½	99½	99½
FOREIGN BONDS			
2 Buen A Pr 7½ '47	102½	102½	102½
4 Buen A Pr 7s '52.	100¾	100¼	100¾
14 Chile Cons 7s '60.	96½	96¼	96¼
25 Chile Mtg B 6s '62	87	86	86⅞
4 Com Pr Bk 5½ '37	85	84⅜	84⅜
5 Danish Con 5½'55.	97	97	97
8 DenMtgB 5s'72 1X	94	94	94
4 EastPrLBk 6s'30..	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Finld RMB 6s'61..	80	80	80
7 Frankft 6½s '53...	90½	90½	90½
4 Ger Cons M 7s '47	93¾	93¼	93¼
6 Ger C M 6s '47..	85½	84¾	85½
1 Hamburg E 5½'38	83	83	83
1 Isotta Fras 7s '42.	86¾	86¼	86¼
10 It Sup P 6s '63 xw	73	72⅝	72⅝
32 Jugo Sl M B 7s '57	78	77¾	78
1 Neth Kgm 6s '72 ..1	03½	103½	103½
2 ParBraz 7s'58	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
7 PrusFS 6s'52	85½	85½	85½
1 Rio Jan 6½s '59 ...	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 RuhrGsCp 6½s'53.	79½	79½	79½
2 Rumania 7s '59 ...	83	82	82
7 SantCh'le 7s'49	95	85	85
1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw ..	85	85	85
5 UnElSv 7s'56xw	90¾	90⅜	90¾
3 UnStlWk 6½s'47A.	85¼	85¼	85¼

†Actual sales. *Ex-Dividend.

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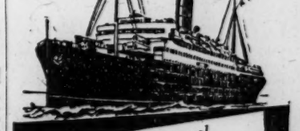

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO UNBEATEN TEAMS TO MEET

Purdue and Chicago Play Most Important 'Big Ten' Contest This Week-End

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Tie	P.C.
Ohio State	2	0	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	0	1.000
Purdue	1	0	0	1.000
Northwestern	1	0	1	.500
Illinois	0	1	0	.000
Iowa	0	1	0	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	1	.000
Indiana	0	0	1	.000
Michigan	0	0	2	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the only engagement in which undefeated teams meet, Purdue attacks Chicago at Stagg Field here Saturday, in the football title race of the Intercollegiate Conference. Each has a "Big Ten" victory stowed away, and each won non-Conference contests last week. More important would be the invasion of Illinois by Michigan, were it not for the fact that Illinois was tied last week and Michigan lost its second Conference appearance.

Other contests with a bearing on the championship take Indiana to Ohio State. The latter has two Conference victories and leads the race, while the former lost outside of the loop last Saturday. Another Conference game takes Iowa, which tied an important test last week, to Wisconsin, which is not fulfilling its earlier promise.

Two Non-Conference Games

Two non-Conference affairs show Minnesota, a victor, receiving Ripon, a smaller institution and a loser last week, and Northwestern entertaining Wabash. The former was overpowered Saturday, while the latter was a minor game winner, but these roles are likely to be reversed.

"Stagg fears Purdue," the annual war cry on the Midway here which usually contains a note of hyperbole, is being taken in earnest this season. For Purdue has defeated Kansas State and Michigan, and last week cleaned up De Pauw University with a team of substitutes, 26 to 7. The victory over Michigan a week ago put the Boilermakers in a spotlight that magnifies the importance of their performance this week-end. A victory over Chicago, anything like the 40 to 0 score they piled up on the Maroons last year, would boost Purdue to the top rank of title aspirants, a position it has not enjoyed for generations.

On the other hand, Chicago is coming along in good shape. It has prospects much improved over last year, and has won five games, two practice doubleheaders and one "Big Ten" game with Indiana. Last week Chicago continued the good work by downing Ripon, 10 to 0, and Indiana State Normal, 18 to 0. Ripon has certainly taken on a big assignment, going from Chicago to face the powerful Minnesota at Minneapolis.

In the victory over Ripon, E. I. Van Nice '31, Chicago halfback, came into the prominence that has been anticipated for him. He ran 48 yards for the touchdown, and intercepted the Ripon pass that was later turned into a field goal by G. W. Cassle '30, guard. This development of Van Nice, and the discovery of Cassle as a field goaler, are two very encouraging occurrences on Stagg Field, as the team, though well balanced, lacked stars.

Yunevich, Sophomore Star

It is to be hoped that Purdue can use A. J. Yunevich '32, new backfield hero, against Chicago. Yunevich scored three touchdowns against Michigan, but was not used against De Pauw. W. R. Welsh '30 and mates did the ball carrying so well that the sophomore star was not required, but the likelihood is that Coach J. M. Phelan will need all his resources against Prof. A. A. Stagg's Maroons.

Iowa should give Wisconsin another strenuous afternoon. The Hawkeyes surprised the Conference by holding Illinois, the title defenders, who look very strong, to a 7-to-7 tie. Both teams made eight first downs and Illinois gained slightly more yards from scrimmage, but lost more on penalties, so the game was just about as even as a football contest could possibly be. Capt. W. A. Glassgow '30, Iowa halfback, gave the Stadium dedicators something to celebrate by running 77 yards for a touchdown from the initial scrimmage of the game. This upset Illinois so that the Hawkeyes almost made another touchdown in the next five minutes, but the Indians rallied and came back in the second quarter to tie the score.

This test may have been just what Illinois needed to steady it down for Michigan. In view of the two defeats met with by the Wolverines, Coach R. C. Zuppke's boys might have been a trifle overconfident this week-end had they scored a win over Iowa. Now the champions from Illinois may realize this is another year, with a new record to be made. D. R. Mills '30, left halfback, who ran 16 yards around Iowa's right end for the touchdown, will be expected to do something against Michigan. F. I. Peters '30 showed improvement at quarterback.

Michigan Forwards Good

After defeating two of the traditionally strong teams, Ohio State should not have difficulty handling Indiana, which lost, 21 to 6 to Colgate. The Buckeyes downed Michigan, 7 to 0, mainly by a 25-yard forward pass from Allen Holman '30, quarterback, to W. E. Fessler '30, end. This shows what the Buckeyes could do, however, to a team that was beaten 30 to 16 by lowly Purdue. The Michigan forwards consistently rushed the Ohio line off its feet, but Coach H. G. Kipke's backfield could not function. If this backfield gets going right, they may make events interesting for Illinois.

Wisconsin's defeat 19 to 0, by Notre Dame at Chicago was hardly expected. The Badgers may yet get organized, and the Iowa game this Saturday offers them a chance. They have lost only one "Big Ten" game to Northwestern, and may redeem themselves before the season ends.

Remarkably good balance in all departments, with a solid foundation of physical power, displayed by Minnesota in wearing down Northwestern, 26 to 14, may carry the Gophers near the title. One thing the Gophers must guard against is the idea of inferiority against the bigger teams like Michigan and Wisconsin, which has often worked their undoing. They showed a trace of it, unjustified as later events proved in the Northwestern game. To vary their game they threw passes skillfully until Northwestern intercepted one, the Wildcats then showing adeptness in using the passing game themselves. This intimidated the Gophers, as they abandoned the air attack almost completely until late in the fourth period, thus Northwestern was able to forget the threat of passes and close in to stop the line rushes. The Gophers probably realize now that they were the stronger in the air as well as on the ground, though the Wildcats showed the skill and agility of a cleverly coached eleven Coach C. W. Spears has a great team, if it comes up to its possibilities, and makes full use of its talents.

Northwestern, by a versatile attack, had the Gophers on the run in the first half. Three fumbles by the Wildcats that gave the ball to the visitors prevented them from running up a bigger lead. However, when Minnesota began to use B. A. Nagurski '30, giant fullback to plunge Northwestern's line full of holes, it was quickly evident that Northwestern could not hold its advantage. Nagurski shattered the line so completely that all eyes were concentrated on his every move and then W. O. Brockmeyer '31, halfback, and C. A. Pharmer '31, quarterback, slipped through for long gains and touchdowns.

Rowing Costs M. I. T. A. A. Only $5617.64

Actual Cost of All Sports to Undergraduates Amounted to $16,698.67

Surprising as it may seem, rowing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cost only $5617.64, according to a report issued by the athletic association of the institution. The crew brought in $2119.30, so that the actual cost was $3498.34 to the undergraduates.

The total expenditures for sports at M. I. T. last year amounted to $25,730.25. This figure was lowered to $16,698.67 as the result of guarantees and gate receipts. The cost of coaching the larger sports such as crew, track, cross-country and basketball is not included in this report, as the salaries for coaches of these sports come under the department of physical education. The salaries of the coaches in other sports, however, are included in the M. I. T. A. A. report.

Next to crew in expense to the undergraduates is track with a total expenditure of $4350.15, which was reduced to $3131.45 by guarantees and gate receipts. Swimming is next in line, mainly because the swimmers have to use outside pools. The total cost of both varsity and freshman teams amounted to $1262.28. The complete list as given out by the M. I. T. A. A. is as follows:

	Expenditures	Net Expenditures
Varsity basketball	$969.70	$704.70
Freshman basketball	251.00	149.00
Boxing	1192.00	557.00
Rowing	5617.64	3498.34
Cross country	876.18	876.18
Fencing	732.82	657.82
Field day	99.36	99.36
Field day banquet	187.50	187.50
Field day football	144.50	14.50
Golf	334.35	234.35
Gymnastics	1186.07	786.07
Varsity hockey	1888.75	688.75
Freshman hockey	32.00	27.00
M. I. T. A. A.	1242.00	1242.00
Publicity	140.00	140.00
Rifle	589.77	414.77
Soccer	1410.85	724.85
Varsity swimming	1865.14	1020.14
Freshman swimming	330.24	242.14
Varsity tennis	491.92	288.92
Freshman tennis	158.41	68.91
Varsity track	3859.80	2789.80
Freshman track	490.35	341.65
Wrestling	1639.90	944.90
Total	$25,730.25	$16,698.67

PENN A. C. CREW MAY COMPETE IN ENGLAND

Trip Is Promised If They Win American Henley

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If the Penn Athletic Club's senior eight-oared crew, which won the United States national club title last year, is successful in the Steward's Cup race, feature of the American Henley, they will make a trip to England to race for the Grand Challenge Cup in the British Henley. Two outstanding American crews will be chosen during the regattas up to and including the People's Regatta, July 4, to go to Liege, Belg., where the international races will be held on the Meuse River, Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

This was made known by Henry P. Burke, president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, following a meeting of the executive board here. Mr. Burke made it clear that the proposed trip of the Penn A. C. eight to England was not connected in any way with the international regatta in Belgium. If coach Frank Muller's crew goes to the British Henley it will be sent by the Penn A. C.

Kenneth Myers, United States sculling champion and Olympic runner-up, also may compete in the Henley.

MRS. RODD AND FATHER DEFEAT EX-CHAMPIONS

WORPLESDON, Eng. (AP)—A father and daughter, W. H. Lamplough and Mrs. David Rodd, defeated Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaume, former British women's champion, and Roger H. Wethered, former British amateur titleholder, in the third round of the mixed foursomes golf championships today. Their winning margin was 5 and 4 to play.

Partnered by Miss Diana Esmond, Cyril J. H. Tolley, present amateur champion of Britain, also met defeat, losing to the former Californian, Douglas Grant, and Mrs. Frank Cautley on the home green.

Miss Joyce Wethered, present British women's titleholder, and her partner, Col. Dalrymple Hamilton, entered the fourth round.

LENGTHY SCHEDULE FOR MINOR LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—The 1929-30 International Hockey League schedule embracing an eight-team circuit calls for 21 games away and 21 at home for each club making a total of 168 games. Each team will play the other three games at home and three away.

The schedule opend Nov. 15 with Toronto at Windsor, and Detroit at Niagara Falls. It will end March 18 with Windsor at Niagara.

Western Conference Scores

WISCONSIN		MICHIGAN	
21-S. D. State.	0	39-Albion	0
22-Ripon	0	16-Mt. Union	0
13-Colgate	6	17-Michigan St.	0
0-Northwest'rn	7	16-Purdue	30
0-Notre Dame	19	0-Ohio State..	7
56	32	88	43
INDIANA		**IOWA**	
19-Wabash	2	46-Carroll	0
0-Notre Dame	14	46-Monmouth	0
7-Chicago	13	6-Ohio State	7
6-Colgate	21	7-Illinois	7
32	50	105	14
ILLINOIS		**OHIO STATE**	
25-Kansas	0	19-Wittenberg.	0
45-Bradley	0	7-Iowa	6
7-Iowa	7	7-Michigan	0
77	7	33	6
CHICAGO		**NORTHWESTERN**	
27-Beloit	0	13-Butler	0
9-Lake Forest.	6	27-Cornell Col.	18
13-Indiana	7	7-Wisconsin..	0
10-Ripon	0	14-Minnesota.	26
59	13	61	44
PURDUE		**MINNESOTA**	
26-Kansas St.	14	39-Coe	0
30-Michigan	16	15-Vanderbilt	6
26-De Pauw	7	26-No'western.	14
82	37	80	20

ENGLAND DEFEATS IRELAND BY 3 TO 1

Irishmen Bow for the First Time Since 1912

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England's much criticized national Association football team succeeded where all its predecessors since 1912 had failed, when on Saturday it defeated Ireland on Irish soil at Belfast, 3 goals to 0, in the opening match of the 1929-30 international tournament. To Irish partisans who remembered how the bearers of the shamrock had, under the inspiring leadership of that master tactician, W. C. Gillespie, contested every inch against the invading Saxons in the games since the war, Saturday's performance must have been decidedly disappointing.

For one reason and another—mainly because of league football exigencies—Ireland seldom manages to put in the field for these matches 11 of the best Irish-born players, but it is noticeable that those chosen set about the big task with great "fire" and determination and seem able usually to settle down into high-speed teamwork calculated to make artistic finesse on the part of their opponents rather a difficult thing to accomplish successfully.

Scott Proves His Worth

Saturday, however, Ireland's team seemed lacking in these admirable qualities. By contrast with the Englishmen, halfbacks and forwards had little understanding and as a consequence their attacks were neither coordinated nor sustained. Where Ireland failed England excelled, and there were times in the second half when, with all the other home defenders bewildered and overworked, only Elisha Scott, Liverpool's reserve goalkeeper, leaped between England and a score. Scott has played many times for Ireland but it is doubtful whether the value of this veteran has ever been emphasized so markedly as it was in the second period Saturday.

Joseph Bradford, England, who it may be recalled, equaled the individual scoring record for an international match when he bagged five goals for the English League against the Irish League at Liverpool a few weeks ago, put some very fast shots on the target, but Scott was always there, and the only goals obtained were two by G. H. Camsell and one from a penalty shot by E. W. Hines. Hiness' score does not need comment because the law relating to penalty kicks was altered during the "close" season so that now the goalkeeper may not move until a kick has been taken, which means he has precious little chance of keeping the ball out of the net unless the kicker fires straight at him.

Camsell's Goals Neat

Camsell's goals were quite neat affairs, casting no reflection upon Scott. The first the Englishman obtained by walking the ball right into the net with Scott out of position following a rapid exchange of passes, and during the second score the Middlesbrough's star center forward was fortunate to retain the ball in a mixed up tackle with a full back and showed his appreciation of the way things worked out by eluding Scott as the goalie dashed out, and neatly propelled the ball into the vacant goal.

A record crowd for an international soccer match in Ireland, 37,000, watched the proceedings which leaves the English critics feeling comparatively happy about the next game of the series against Wales at Stanford Bridge, London, Nov. 20. That match, like Saturday, is still regarded as a sort of "tryout" for "the" match of the year England vs. Scotland at Wembley Stadium in April. The summary:

ENGLAND	IRELAND
Brook, lw	rw, Duggan
Bradford, il	ir, Rowley
Camsell, c	c, Bamerick
Hines, ir	ir, Cumming
Adock, rw	lw, Kavanagh
Barrett, lhb	rhb, Miller
Hart, chb	chb, Elwood
Edwards, rhb	lhb, McCleery
Blenkinsop, lb	rb, Russell
Cresswell, rb	lb, Hamilton
Brown, g	g, Scott

Score—England 3, Ireland 0. Scores—Camsell 2, Hines, for England. Referee—T. Small, Scotland. Time—Two 40m. periods.

Montana Has Only a Few Veterans

Coach Stewart Will Have to Develop More Distance Runners This Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—Fall track activities at the State University of Montana, conducted under the direction of J. W. Stewart, track and field coach, center toward preparing a squad for homecoming day, Nov. 16, when a cross-country race is to be held between halves of the Montana-State College of Washington football game.

Distance runners must be developed at Montana this year, as the best of the men who have performed in these events in the past few years have completed their collegiate competition. Montana won the Pacific Coast Conference cross-country race of 1926 at Seattle, Wash., and finished third in 1927, but last fall there was no such event on the athletic schedule.

Experienced runners who will be on the cross-country squad include F. C. Curtiss '30, Archie Grover '30, and George Grover '32, who were among the most reliable distance men on the Montana squad last spring. E. E. Carey '31 is also expected to be in shape this fall.

Several sophomores give promise of developing into unusually able cross-country and distance runners. J. M. Goggins '32, from Miles City, is one of the strongest prospects. Another is R. R. Blakeslee '32, from Brookings, S. D.

Then there are Charles Gaughan '32, D. H. Davis '32, J. W. Thompson '32 and W. A. Turner '32, all of whom were on the freshman track squad last spring.

During the last few years a number of successful distance runners have been developed at State University of Montana by Coach J. W. Stewart. Possibly the best of these was A. S. Gillette, who won the national two-mile title at Chicago some years ago, and who was joint captain of the Montana track team of 1927. It was Gillette who did the greatest share in bringing the cross-country title to Montana three years ago.

Two runners who have gained distinction in state interscholastic meets in the past year or two are members of the freshman class at the State University of Montana this fall, C. E. Watson '33, formerly of Helena High School, and H. H. Evans '33, formerly of Butte High School. These two athletes have achieved fame in the mile and half-mile runs, and are expected to contribute much to the future success of Montana on the track when they become eligible in their sophomore year.

WILBUR ELECTED CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—J. S. Wilbur of Cleveland, O., was elected captain of the Yale freshman football team Monday night. Wilbur plays left tackle and prepared at Loomis.

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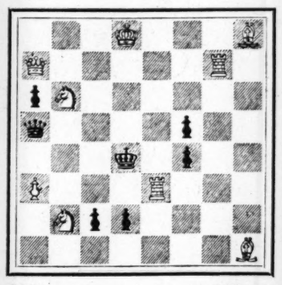
By A. Mari

Black 7 Pieces



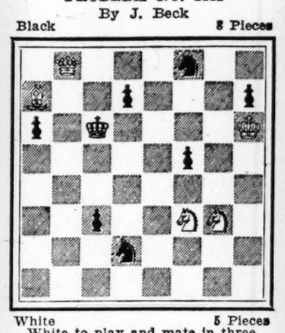
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1142

By J. Beck

Black 8 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1139. Q-K2

No. 1140.
1. P-R3 R-QR
2. Q-K4ch KtxQ
3. Kt(K5)-K6 mate

1. K-B4
2. Q-Q6ch P-Q4
3. Kt(Kt5)-K6 mate

1. P-K7
2. Q-K5ch KtxQ
3. B-B7 mate

1. BxPch
2. any
3. QxP or Kt(B7)-K6 mate

1. B-Q4
2. QxBch KtxQ
3. Kt(B7)-K6 mate

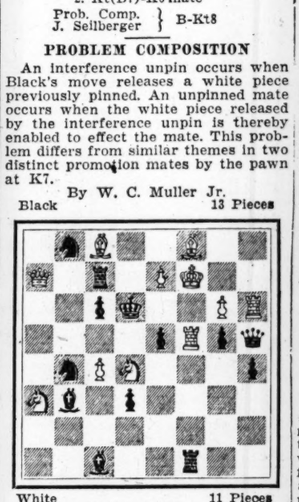
Prob. Comp. } B-Kt8
J. Sellberger }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An interference unpin occurs when Black's move releases a white piece previously pinned. An unpinned mate occurs when the white piece released by the interference unpin is thereby enabled to effect the mate. This problem differs from similar themes in two distinct promotion mates by the pawn at K7.

By W. C. Muller Jr.

Black 13 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

After 12 completed games the match for the world's championship, now in progress at the Café Koenig on Unter den Linden, Berlin, the score stands Dr. A. A. Alekhine 6 wins, E. D. Bogoljubow 2 wins with 4 games drawn. The match will continue until one player has scored 15½ points, including six victories. The three games played at Heidelberg were among the most exciting, although the play of the challenger was disappointing. Save for the eleventh, the last three games have been Cambridge Springs defenses, favored also in the Capablanca-Alekhine match of 1927. Alekhine has been able to win the black side with comparative ease.

Akiba Rubinstein of Warsaw, chess champion of Poland, recently won first prize in an international tournament at Rogasta-Slatina, Jugoslavia. H. Flohr, a Jugoslavian, was second.

The Barcelona tournament, held in conjunction with an exposition at the Palace of Applied Arts, after 13 complete rounds, is being led by J. R. Capablanca of Cuba. Having won 12 games outright, and having drawn but one, he will clinch first prize with a draw against Jose Vilardebo in the semifinal round. Capablanca drew a bye in the final round. No games have been reported as yet. After 13 completed rounds the standing follows:

Players	W.	L.	Players	W.	L.
Capablanca	12½	½	Vilardebo	5½	6½
Tartakower	10½	1½	Marin	4	8
Colle	9	3	Soler	4	8
Monticelli	8	4	Ribera	3½	8½
Rey	7½	5½	Aguilera	3	9
Golmayo	6½	5½	Font	3	9
Yates	6½	5½	Torres	1½	10½
Menchik	6	6			

Games from the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match:

Tenth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 B-B4	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	27 QxB	Q-Kt7
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	28 P-QR4	RxRch
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	29 RxR	Q-Kt5
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	30 Q-B2(e)	P-B5
6 P-K3	Q-R4	31 Kt-K2	B-B3
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	32 P-Kt3	P-B6
8 Q-B2	PxP	33 R-Kt	Q-R4
9 BxKt	KtxB	34 K-Kt2	R-Q
10 KtxP	Q-B2(a)	35 Q-K4(f)	R-Q7
11 B-K2	Castles	36 Q-QB4	R-B7
12 Castles	R-Q	37 R-Q	Q-Kt3
13 QR-Q	Kt-Q4	38 Kt-Q4	Q-Q
14 Kt-K4	B-K2	39 R-Q3	BxKt
15 P-QR3(b)	P-QKt3	40 RxB(g)	Q-B3
16 B-Q3	P-QR4	41 R-B4	Q-K4
17 R-B	Q-B	42 P-K4(h)	R-Q7
18 P-QKt4	P-KR3	43 Q-B8ch	K-R2
19 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	44 RxP	QxKPch
20 KR-Q	Kt-Kt5	45 K-R3	R-Q4
21 Kt-Kt3	P-QB4(c)	46 R-B4	R-R4ch
22 QPxP	PxP	47 K-Kt4	Q-Kt3ch
23 P-Kt5(d)	B-Q4	48 P-B3	R-Kt4ch
24 Q-B2	Kt-K4	49 K-B3	Q-B8ch
25 KtxKt	QxKt	50 K-R4(i)	

Bogoljubow resigned, as checkmate was forced.

(a) Up to this point the moves follow the ninth game. Alekhine's move was adopted by him in the eleventh game of the Capablanca-Alekhine match when Capablanca played 11 P-QR3, B-K2; 12 B-K2, Castles, etc.

(b) The opening may now be considered complete. But White is not decided how to continue. He finds it necessary to move his king's bishop and his queen's rook twice, at a cost of valuable time.

(c) Black's last few moves have had as sole object P-QB4.

(d) White has another lapse of judgment. 23 PxP is indicated.

(e) If 30 QxQ, PxQ, the ending is very difficult for White. For instance, 31 Kt-K2, R-B7; 32 Kt-Q4, R-R7; 33 Kt-B6, B-B4; 34 R-QB, P-Kt6, and White cannot prevent loss of material.

(f) If 35 R-Q, RxR; 36 QxR, Q-Kt5, and the pawn marches. White in desperation hopes for counterplay.

(g) 40 QxB or PxB would draw with ease.

(h) Another error. 42 R-Q4 must be played.

(i) Mate in three. 50 . . . R-R4ch; 51 KxR, Q-R6ch; R-R4, P-Kt3 mate.

Eleventh Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 Q-R2	Q-Kt6
2 P-QB4	P-B3	34 R-R7ch	K-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	P-K3	35 Q-R6ch	R-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	36 Q-R5	R-Kt2
5 B-Kt5	Kt-Q2	37 R-R6ch	B-B3
6 P-K4	PxKP	38 Kt-Kt7	Q-Q4
7 KtxP	Q-Kt3	39 P-B3	K-Q2
8 KtxKtch	PxKt	40 B-Q3	B-Q
9 B-B	P-K4	41 Q-R	Kt-K2
10 B-Q3	PxP	42 KtxP	Q-Kt6
11 Castles	B-K2	43 Q-KB	Kt-Q4
12 R-K	Kt-B	44 R-R	B-QKt4
13 Kt-B4	B-K3	45 BxBch	QxB
14 Kt-B5	B-Kt5	46 Q-K	Q-B3
15 Kt-Kt7ch	K-Q2	47 Q-Kt3	Q-KKt3
16 R-K4	R-KKt	48 Q-R3	K-B3
17 Kt-R5	B-K2	49 KtxPch	PxKt
18 P-QKt4	P-KB4	50 Q-B8ch	B-B2
19 P-B5	PxKtP	51 R-Bch	Kt-B6
20 R-K5	Kt-Kt3	52 BxKt	R-Kt8
21 R-Kt	Q-R4	53 Q-R8ch	K-Q2
22 R-K2	P-Kt3	54 Q-R4ch	K-B
23 PxP	PxP	55 B-Q2	RxRch
24 KR-Kt2	QR-Kt	56 BxR	Q-Q3
25 B-B	P-B4	57 Q-K8ch	K-Kt2
26 P-QR4	K-B2	58 Q-Kt5ch	K-R2
27 R-Kt5	Q-R	59 Q-R4ch	K-Kt2
28 P-R5	PxP	60 Q-Kt5ch	B-Kt3
29 B-Q2	RxR	61 Q-Q3	Q-Kt8
30 RxR	R-Kt	62 QxQ	BPxQ
31 RxRP	Q-Kt2	63 K-B2	K-B3
32 Q-R4	B-Q2	Drawn	

Ninth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 KR-QKt	B-B
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 P-R5	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	19 K-B2	K-B
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	20 Kt-Kt6	PxKt
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	21 PxP	KtxP
6 P-K3	Q-R4	22 RxKt	K-K2
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	23 R-R7	P-QB4
8 Q-B2	Castles	24 R-R4	R-Q3
9 B-K2	PxBP	25 PxP	RxP
10 BxKt	KtxB	26 KR-Kt4	R-Q2
11 KtxP	BxKtch	27 R-R3	R(Q2)-B2
12 QxB	QxQch	28 QR-Kt3	P-K4
13 PxQ	B-Q2	29 PxP	BxB
14 B-B3	KR-Q	30 RxB	RxPch
15 P-QR4	QR-B	Drawn	
16 K-Q2	R-B2		

Twelfth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 P-B3	R-QB
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	31 P-B4	P-Kt4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	32 R-R6	B-B5
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	33 P-B5	QR-B2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	34 K-B2	R-K
6 P-K3	Q-Kt4	35 P-K6	K-B2
7 PxP(a)	KtxP	36 R-KR	K-K4
8 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	37 RxRP	P-Kt5
9 R-B	P-KR3	38 R-QKt6	B-Kt4
10 B-R4	Castles	39 R-R	KxP
11 B-Q3	P-K4	40 P-Kt4	K-Q4
12 P-QR3	BxKt	41 P-Kt5	R-QR
13 PxB	QxRP	42 R-K	P-Kt6
14 KtxP	KtxKt	43 P-Kt4	R-R7ch
15 PxKt	R-K	44 K-Kt3	P-Kt7
16 B-Kt3	B-K3	45 R-QKt	R-R6ch
17 Castles	QR-Q	46 K-B4	B-K7
18 Q-B2	KtxB	47 P-Kt6	R-B5ch
19 B-R7ch	K-R	48 K-Kt5	RxPch
20 R-R	Q-Kt5	49 K-B6	R-Bch
21 KR-B	P-KKt3	50 K-K7	RxBP
22 BxP	PxB	51 R(Kt6)xKtP	
23 QxP	Kt-K7ch		R-K4
24 K-B	KtxBch	52 R-Q2ch	K-B4
25 B-PxKt	Q-B	53 P-Kt7	B-B5
26 RxRP	R-Q2	54 R-Kt8	RxKPch
27 P-K4	R-KB2	55 K-Q	R-Q3ch
28 K-Kt	Q-Kt2	56 RxR	KxR
29 QxQch	KxQ	Resigns	

(a) Q-Kt3 is much better. The text move loses all chance of winning back the initiative.

FOOTBALL LEADING PRINCETON SPORTS

Rowing Takes Second Place in the Fall Turnouts

PRINCETON, N. J.—Football, rowing, tennis, golf, and soccer claim most of the athletic interest at Princeton University this fall. Football leads with 115 upper classmen and 100 freshmen taking part in varsity, scrub, and intramural teamwork. Rowing is next with 180 oarsmen trying out their blades.

One hundred and fifty men, 100 freshmen and 50 upper classmen, are out for tennis. Golf interest also runs high. Over 160 men turned out for a recent tournament at the Princeton Springdale Golf Club.

Soccer football with 45 upper classmen and 63 freshmen is next in line, while baseball has attracted 40 players from the upper classes and 40 from the freshman ranks. Nearly 70 men are taking workouts in track, cross-country claims 38 men, 10 are out for fencing, 10 for cane-spree, 10 for boxing and wrestling, and an equal number of both 1933 and other classes are engaged in lacrosse.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE football season is hardly under full sway and in comes hockey. Daily dispatches concerning the developments of the sport press into the foreground, and the sport fan nowadays has little time to contemplate on any one coming season, they follow and encroach so rapidly—hockey, football and baseball.

Every team in the National Hockey League seems to have strengthened noticeably excepting the Pittsburgh Pirates, who are likely to prove a drawback to the progress of the circuit unless the managers get together and help build the team into a decent drawing card.

The Montreal Maroons are to be managed by Duncan B. Munro and coached by Dr. W. J. Laflamme. The latter has been one of the league's outstanding referees in past years, and previous to that was prominent player and coach of hockey.

Champions of the Canadian-American Hockey League, the Boston Tigers, are now in Boston skating and conditioning themselves for the defense of their title. Boston's new players add more weight to the team which has lacked this requisite in the past.

California, usually the last to stop playing hockey in the spring, is already staging exhibition games this season.

The Detroit Cougars have sold P. L. Traub, defenseman, to Seattle of the Pacific Coast Hockey League. The sale is conditional upon the Seattle club being able to come to terms on salary with Traub, Detroit now has four defensemen, E. R. Noble, William Brydge, Harvey Rockburn, secured from the Olympics, and Harold Hicks, purchased from Montreal Maroons.

ALEKHINE WINS ANOTHER

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris Monday defeated in 33 moves E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg in the seventeenth game in defense of his chess championship of the world. The score of the match to date: Dr. Alekhine 8, Bogoljubow 4, drawn 5. The eighteenth game will be played at The Hague on Saturday.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MISSOURI HAS TO BUILD TEAM

Graduation of Cross-Country Material Leaves Much Work for Coach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—"The graduation of all but two of the cross-country lettermen has made chances of a "Big Six" Conference championship this year depend upon practically a new team," says Dr. H. J. Huff, track coach. Dr. Huff came to the University of Missouri this year after three years of successful coaching at University of Kansas. He was formerly director of athletics at Grinnell College, where he was graduated.

"Five runners make good time around the course," Dr. Huff continued, and finish close together, and the sixth runner is not far behind the others. The return of only two lettermen, however, has made our chance of a Big Six championship doubtful. Five runners were graduated last year."

The six men who will represent University of Missouri in its opening meet are: W. R. Swartz '31, Hot Springs, Ark.; C. K. Craig '31, Carlisle, Ia.; F. M. Steele '31 Chillicothe, Mo.; G. F. Weinkein '31, Perryville, Mo; C. D. Trowbridge '30, Adrain, Mo., and F. E. De Lozier '31, Eaton, Colo.

Other candidates this year include J. Le Roy Baker '31, Brownwood, Tex.; E. C. Steele '32, Sedalia, Mo.; T. A. Cast '31, Holden, Mo., and M. F. Hubbel '30, St. Louis, Mo. The schedule:

Oct. 19—University of Iowa at Iowa City, Ia. (Iowa State 16, Missouri 41); 26—University of Nebraska at Columbia, Mo.

Nov. 2—Kansas State Agricultural College at Columbia, Mo.; 16—University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kas.; 28—"Big Six" Conference meet at Lincoln, Neb.

MISS HITOMI BREAKS OWN BROAD JUMP MARK

SEOUL, Korea (AP)—Miss Kinuye Hitomi, competing for Japan in a track and field meet against Germany, broke her own world's record for the long jump Monday with a leap of 19ft. 10½in. Earlier in the competition Miss Hitomi lowered the world's records for the 100-meter and 60-meter sprints.

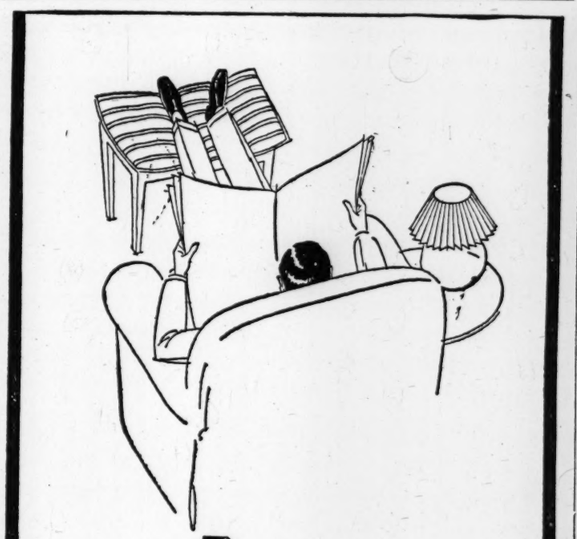
The accepted world's record for the running broad jump is 5.68 meters, or about 18ft. 7½in., set in London last year by Miss Gunn, an English athlete. Miss Hitomi's request for recognition of her record of 5.98 or approximately 19ft. 7½in., was returned because the application bore only four signatures instead of 6, as required by the regulations of the Federation Sportive Feminine International.

RHODE ISLAND OPEN GOLF

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP) — Rhode Island's first open golf championship started Monday with rounds at Agawam Hunt and Wannamoisett, respectively, and at the halfway mark, Fred Bentley, professional at the Pawtucket public golf course, was leading a field of 39 entrants by seven strokes. Bentley reported rounds of 75 and 73 for a total of 148. James MacAndrew of Pawtucket and George Easton of Warwick came next on the list with 155's.

HAGENLACHER WINS TWO

NEW YORK—Eric Hagenlacher defeated Welker Cochran in both blocks in the opening day's play in their 3600-point 18.2 balkline billiards match Monday at Dwyer's Broadway rooms. Each block went nine innings, Hagenlacher winning by 300 to 166 in the afternoon and 300 to 150 in the evening. The high runs were 118 and 124 for Hagenlacher and 49 and 52 for Cochran.



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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

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REAL ESTATE

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Furnished rooms, quiet and comfortable; in pleasant home; near subway. Tel. Lafayette 2710.

HOME IDEA—Grand Central district. Box H-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont, Apt. 44—Large, attractive bedroom, modern apartment; close subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia. Cathedral 8085 (9 to 5 Vanderbilt 5881).

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

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SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Two connecting rooms, together or singly; business people preferred. 85 College Ave., MRS. YOUNG. Somerset 7257-J.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Room wanted for music student, vicinity East Fifty-Third St.; references given; $10. X-72, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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WANTED—Ladies in Westchester County; part or full time to sell made-to-order dresses; cash commissions daily; bonus checks monthly. Apply M. CROZIER, 421 Second Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English engineer, adjudged one of the great inventors of all time. He grew up near Newcastle, where his father was fireman in a colliery. The boy began to earn his living at the age of eight. His first task was the tending of cows, but soon his steps turned toward the mines, where he acted as assistant fireman at the salary of one shilling a day. Attending to the pumping engine, as he did at one period, taught him much about practical machinery; but George had had no time to go to school, and the information which he needed lay hidden in books. Unable to read, courageously he set out to night school and soon he could study the reports of experiments and inventions of such men as Boulton and Watt, and of others who had carried further James Watt's invention of the stationary steam engine.

Meantime he had progressed until he had been brakesman, engineman, finally enginewright at the Killingworth colliery, in 1812, at the salary of £100 a year. And just about that time in England railroads were coming into being; tracks were being laid and progressive persons were seeing that horse power was doomed. Stephenson was commissioned to build a "traveling engine" to run between Killingworth colliery and its port, nine miles away. His "Blucher" was so successful that he managed to persuade the directors of the still uncompleted Darlington & Stockton Railroad to employ steam instead of animal power. Hence, at the formal opening of that railroad, the first passenger train in the world was drawn by Stephenson's engine, "Active," later renamed "Locomotion."

Then Stephenson, being employed by the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad to lay its tracks, found another chance to persuade a board of directors to adopt "traveling engines." A prize of £500 was offered for the engine best suited for their uses, public trials of those engines taking place in the month of October, 1829, precisely 100 years ago—an anniversary which is being widely celebrated just at this time. At the trials, held at Rainhill, not far from Liverpool, the "Rocket," an engine built by Stephenson and his son, was victor. A grotesque little engine it was, painted yellow and black with a white chimney, but it ranks today as the forerunner of modern locomotives.

A Word a Day

Progress

As a noun this word indicates "a moving forward, an advance"; as a verb it means "to go on, to proceed onward in course." The underlying thought is a continued movement toward a better condition.

The Latin *progredi*, from which we get our word, means "to advance." It is a combination of *pro*, "forward," and *gradi*, "to step, walk, go." We find *gradi* also in "retrogress" and "retrograde," but the *retro* means "backward." We may, therefore, call these words autonyms of "progress."

There is a slight though interesting discrimination between "progress" and "progression." The former is the general word for an advance or forward movement; the latter hints of the successive steps or degrees in the onward course.

It is important to observe the difference in pronunciation between prog'-ress, the noun, and pro-gress', the verb. The noun is accented on the first syllable, the *o* sounding as in *odd*, the *e* as in *end*. (In British usage the word is generally divided pro'-gress, the *o* sounding as in *old*.) The verb is accented on the second syllable, the *o* sounding as in *obey*, the *e* as in *end*.

"Progress is the law of the universe."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Our Mr. Ripley finds that "gesichtsvorsprungabwischlappen" is a German word for "handkerchief." Since we abbreviate our word by calling it "hanky," maybe they cut theirs down to "gesichtsvorsprungabwischlappy."

London Humorist: At one spot in the Swiss mountains, we read, there is an echo which repeats over 200 times. We understand that a man who was found singing "Sonny Boy" at that particular spot has been severely dealt with.

Judge: And without knowing anything at all about the football material for the coming season, we nominate right now for fullback on the All-America an Interstate bus.

Detroit News: "This merger thing has become a national problem," remarked a local economist last night, as he picked up the wrong fork to tackle a pear, pineapple, cheese and walnut salad.

Tulsa Daily World: Tip to tourists: The filling station man is not really to blame for the condition of the roads over which he routes you.

Adrian Daily Telegram: A dancing master says many modern dancers are too heavy on their feet. And not only theirs, either.

A Quotation for Today

I VE for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy.—CHALMERS

Odds and Ends

Argentine Trade Increase

The Department of Commerce reports that American sales to Argentina totaled $145,973,000 for the first eight months of the current year. Last year the sales were $114,259,000.

New York Fuel Consumption

New York City burns an average of 50,000 tons of anthracite and 40,000 tons of bituminous coal every 24 hours.

Most Popular

The two most widely spoken languages in Europe are German and Russian.

Radio in the School

Eleven schools in New York State and five in New Jersey are equipped with centralized radio systems.

Hessite

Hessite is a rare and valuable ore of gold and silver. It contains 63.3 per cent silver.

Chain Stores

Chain grocery stores do about one-third of the grocery business in the United States.

First Telephone Exchange

England's first telephone exchange was established in London in 1879.

Automobile Helps Railroads

Records of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that the railroads in the United States last year received $193,798,936 freight revenue from manufacturers of automobiles.

CHINESE TELEPHONES

China has less than 150,000 telephones which serve the population of approximately 400,000,000 persons, or one to every 26,000 inhabitants.

London's Buses

There are 4500 buses on the streets of London each of which carries more than 300,000 passengers annually and travels an average of 38,000 miles a year.

Britain's Coast Line

The coast line of Great Britain measures 2755 miles; Italy's exceeds this by about 300 miles.

The Children's Corner

On Grandma and Grandpa Jolly's Farm

AS EVERYBODY knows, Grandpa and Grandma Joseph J. Jolly, whose farm was prettily situated on Apple Dumpling Road, New Mown Hay, Massachusetts, had a number of grandchildren. When the grandchildren all visited them at once, and sat around the table at breakfast, there were twenty-seven grandchildren and twenty-seven blue

Sometimes There Were Only Two or Three Children Visiting Grandpa and Grandma Jolly.

bowls of oatmeal and twenty-seven large silver spoons to eat the oatmeal with. And, of course, Grandma and Grandpa Jolly each had a blue bowl of oatmeal and a large silver spoon, so there were really twenty-nine blue bowls and twenty-nine silver spoons.

"Now watch me when I dip my spoon,"
Grandpa Jolly would say,
"And dip your spoons with me.
And so we'll eat our good oatmeal,
But not too speedily.

For so we breakfast leisurely
And do not hurry through
Our good oatmeal to run and play
As children sometimes do."

Sometimes there were only two or three grandchildren visiting Grandpa and Grandma Jolly, and then sometimes there were 27. But there were almost always some grandchildren.

It would have interested you very much to see Grandpa and Grandma Jolly's house. When they had had only a few grandchildren it had been rather a small house, and not so big as the barn where the cows and the pigs and the sturdy farm horses lived. But then after a while there were more and more grandchildren. So Grandpa had the barn made over into a house and the house made over into a barn. And then one day, after another while, Grandpa Jolly said to Grandma Jolly.

"My dear, this house is getting small.
Whatever shall we do?
We have not room enough for all.
The barn is crowded, too.

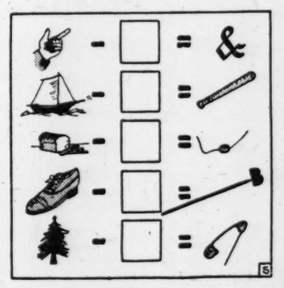
And Grandma Jolly said, "What with a cow for each grandchild, and a pig for each grandchild, and a sturdy farm horse for each grandchild, and a bed for each grandchild, and an attic big enough for all our grandchildren to play in when it rains, I'm sure there isn't anything to do but to enlarge the house and enlarge the barn. And I'm not so sure, Joseph, that you hadn't better buy a few more acres and enlarge the farm."

So Grandpa Jolly began building additions to the house that used to be the barn and additions to the barn that used to be the house, and bought more cows and pigs and sturdy farm horses, and more land for the farm. And the more cows and pigs and sturdy farm horses and land he bought the more prosperous he became, so that he could well afford to keep enlarging the house and barn and farm whenever he needed more room for his grandchildren.

It was a grand place for grandchildren to visit. The attic was big enough for 27 grandchildren to play in at once, and there were 14 spinning tops for the boy grandchildren and 13 dolls for the girl grandchildren, and every grandchild had his or her cow and his or her pig and his or her sturdy farm horse.

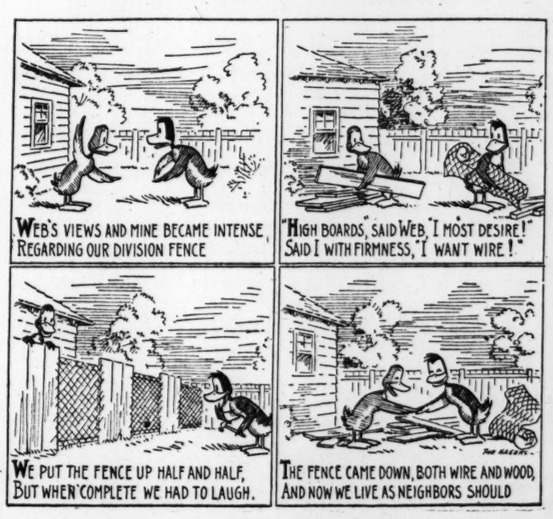
Twenty-seven little beds
For twenty-seven sleepyheads
When their Grandma tucks them tight,
Blesses them and says, "Good night."

Subtraction Puzzle



Subtract the Proper Letter From the Name of the Object on the Left So That It Will Then Equal the Name of the Object on the Left. The Letters Subtracted Will Spell the Name of an Animal.

The Adventures of Waddles


WEB'S VIEWS AND MINE BECAME INTENSE REGARDING OUR DIVISION FENCE
"HIGH BOARDS," SAID WEB, "I MOST DESIRE!" SAID I WITH FIRMNESS, "I WANT WIRE!"
WE PUT THE FENCE UP HALF AND HALF, BUT WHEN COMPLETE WE HAD TO LAUGH.
THE FENCE CAME DOWN, BOTH WIRE AND WOOD, AND NOW WE LIVE AS NEIGHBORS SHOULD

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Pasadena, Calif.

AN ELDERLY woman, summoned by telegraph to the bedside of a daughter residing in a distant city, after hastily making preparations for her departure, found herself at the railway station with less than $5 in cash, only to learn that the price of the round-trip ticket she desired amounted to more than $16!

Hastily producing her check book, she hurriedly endeavored to write a check, only to be told that, owing to a rigidly enforced rule, no checks were accepted in payment of railroad fare. In extreme agitation she explained her circumstances, but the ticket seller, although sympathetic, was regretfully obliged to cut short her plea and turn his attention to the line of people waiting for service.

As she had been told that the train was then on the track and would leave in a few minutes, and no further transportation would be available until the following morning, the little lady turned tearfully from the window.

Her sorrow, however, was speedily changed to joy when a man who had been standing in line behind her and who had heard the entire conversation, touched her arm. "I will take your check," he said. "Here is the money; now hurry and buy your ticket and I will see you safely on the train."

While the ticket was being bought the stranger stepped over to a stand near by and bought a small basket of fruit and a magazine, which he directed the porter to take along with her luggage, then he himself escorted her to the train and saw her as securely "settled" as her agitation and gratitude would permit.

In Lighter Vein

Answers

Man and Giraffe (together): "How perfectly ridiculous!"

The World a Cage

The two small brothers were abed. They had been lying very still when their mother entered the room to say "good night." Michael, 5 years old, asked, "Mother, why do we have a sky?"

Before his mother could answer, 3-year-old John explained, "To keep the birds in, of course."—*Christian Register.*

Great American Entrees

Reddishes.
Unyun Zoop.
Spiggetti.
Horze Doover.—*Life.*

Hard to Find

The hardest thing to find these days
Would be a father, we surmise,
Who often hears his family exclaim—
"Sure, Dad, we're all glad to economize!"

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Suitable

Composer: "How much do you think I ought to get for this song?"
Critic (without hesitation): "Six months."—*Detroit News.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What city recently staged a doll-buggy parade through the down-town section?—*Children's Page* 20
2. How much new capital has been raised by American investment trusts this year?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. What position does London occupy among the cities of the world in regard to telephone density?—*Editorial*.. 20
4. What do the present forecasts for the future course of a United States of Europe indicate?—*News Section* .. 20
5. For what achievement will Italy award to its airmen a small V-shaped badge in red enamel? — *World's Great Capitals* 20

—

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Challenge to the Bar Association

ONE rainy morning last March, Herbert Hoover stepped out on the wooden temporary platform built in front of the Capitol and began his inaugural address. Abandoning platitudinous statements, the new President went straight to a matter close to his heart—law enforcement. Confidence in rigid and speedy justice was decreasing, the President said; the whole federal machinery of justice needed to be geared up to a faster pace. He urged simplification of procedure, improvement in jury trial, more effective prosecution, and such other fundamental changes as would end the prevalent belief that—he said—"by invoking technicalities, subterfuge and delay, the ends of justice may be thwarted by those who can pay the cost."

For the first time since this presidential challenge was uttered the American Bar Association is meeting at Memphis. More than any other private organization, this great conference of the American legal profession holds a responsibility to assist the President's proposed reforms. It is true that, fundamentally, the end of lawlessness will come only when a change has taken place in public opinion itself. Without that change, all subordinate efforts would be futile. But there is evidence that such an alteration in public outlook is coming about. In the leadership in the reforms which the public is beginning to demand, the members of the American Bar Association should play an important, a dominant, part.

One admitted difficulty that the bar association experiences is in its very size. It is not a closely knit organization. The man who acts as consultant in patent litigation is only remotely concerned in the world of the lawyer dealing with crime. This has had the effect of diffusing and somewhat modifying the efforts which the association has been making for years to improve the legal system. In some cases, sections of the association have been recommending the same important reforms for a generation, without particular success. It is understandable that discouragement, in some instances, should follow. Whereas most modern legal writers point to a strengthening of the part of the judge in trials, as one path to improvement, Henry W. Taft's Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform last year had to report that most of its efforts were concentrated on eliminating new legislative attacks on the judge's power, rather than on constructive work for bettering conditions.

But with the active campaign launched by the President, and the new impetus which his subsequent appointment of a law observance commission has given to the work, it is the hope of the present that the bar association will adopt a stronger and more militant stand. The country is looking for leadership; it should get it from the association. Lay leaders are handicapped by inexperience. Legislators even now are only just becoming conscious that something is wrong with the judicial process. It remains for members of the bar, centered in their association, to step into the breach and show at their first meeting since the President's inaugural that they have accepted the challenge which he then laid down.

A "New England Railroad"?

JUST what may result from the conferences in New England in respect to rail mergers cannot be determined from the mere consensus of local viewpoints, but that the conferees are on the right track is self-evident. "Remote control" is wholly effective in so far as it pertains to the manipulation of signals and switches by a dispatcher many miles from the scene, but in the sense of controlling the details of management and operation of entire railways it is not so good, and New England lines appear to have stood in some danger of being swallowed up by huge systems from outside the six states.

The railroad shipper, in common with the bank patron, the telephone user, the department store customer and the hotel guest, prefers to deal with a proprietary management — one which is immediately at hand and which has a personal interest in the business—rather than with a paid agent of interests located hundreds of miles away. With respect to New England's railroads, such a case is even more pertinent, for, even though these roads may not lend themselves to a coherent entity, they are nevertheless distinctly a part of New England, and the rest of the Nation regards New England as a geographic and social unit, one which is capable of managing its own affairs in the light of local conditions and needs.

The question of rail mergers is not yet solved. The merits of a general unification, with the trend toward monopoly which this would invite, are open to serious question. But if New England's railroads must be scrambled, if those splendid old trade-marks "B. & M." and "New Haven" must be submerged, then let them be replaced with the "New England Railroad," giving and receiving tonnage impartially with the half-dozen trunk lines which should evolve in the New York-Mississippi River territory.

Mere objection to the linking of New England railroads with trunk lines from other parts of the country, which seemed the sole argument of some of the conferees in the recent meetings, is not enough. Rather, the problem must be approached constructively, and consolidation must be contemplated not as a weapon to oppose the challenge of monopoly from outside New England, but as a sound, helpful, economic step to improve efficiency and spur on industry within the area.

Confusing a Confused Issue

EACH succeeding step in the tortuous progress of the pending tariff bill in the Senate in Washington assuredly and unavoidably postpones the completion of the program to which Congress, in extraordinary session, was committed by the President and by the people. Despite the maneuver of the coalition composed of Democrats and insurgent Republicans by which the debenture amendment was approved the ultimate defeat of that proposal either in conference or by White House veto is almost certain. Similar tactics were adopted by virtually the same group when the farm relief measure was being considered in the Senate. The action was futile, due to the insistence of House conferees, and made impossible the final passage of the farm bill relief and its approval by President Hoover.

An almost parallel condition exists now in relation to the tariff bill. No such radical departure as that contemplated by the action of the coalition has received popular indorsement in the United States. It has never been agreed, whatever may be the virtue of the plan, that it is practicable or even desirable. It upsets economic and industrial balances unwarrantably at a time when there is no need of so thorough a revision of established schedules as this would compel.

Calmer, if not wiser, counsels must prevail in the Senate if actual progress in tariff legislation is to be made at the present session. No coalition arranged along existing lines could be made strong enough to force the passage of the bill in the form in which it is now written as a result of the Senate's action over an executive veto. There is nothing to indicate that President Hoover will yield to the demands of those whose policy seems to be to defeat an economic program which has behind it the mandate of a majority of the voters of the United States.

Anon.

THE few lyrical gems that are found dispersed in the early periods of English poetry bearing the fascinating imprint of anonymity have always been a puzzle to the student of literature. For it is so contrary to human nature to court anonymity, even when the slightest claim to fame can be preferred, that it is difficult to imagine how the accomplished craftsmen who were responsible for these delicate outbursts of feeling could have chosen to embrace obscurity when immortality was within their reach. And yet it can hardly be denied that anonymity has its uses. For it usually forces the attention of the public on the merits of the work without distracting it by irrelevancies of former achievements.

It is, no doubt, for this very reason that Andrew Soutar, the English novelist and short-story writer, has just made the drastic suggestion that all arts would be the better for twelve months of anonymity. For in that case, Mr. Soutar believes, the public as well as the publishers would be forced to use discrimination, whereas now, so he alleges, they mostly follow the path of publicity and thus refuse to give a chance to the numerous good writers who have still to struggle for recognition.

It has, indeed, been proved that even critics of standing have grievously stumbled when confronted with a pseudonym that covered the identity of a well-known name. Anthony Trollope, the genial chronicler of the ecclesiastical circles of Victorian England, thought, for instance, at the height of his reputation as novelist, of the expedient of confounding his publisher, and at the same time testing the worth of his own literary ability, by sending his next novel under an assumed name. But such experiments somehow always end in the same way: the novel or short story is sent back with the inevitable slip expressing regrets. Would, however, it may well be asked, an enforced regimen of anonymity, even if it were possible to bring it about, insure the crowning of merit? To create a demand, whether in business or in art, is never an easy matter, and, once accomplished, it is doubtful whether the writer, artist or business man could be prevailed on to agree to start afresh, where his success is already achieved.

It is true, of course, as St. John Ervine has pointed out, that at present the literary output is too heavy. In fiction, especially, too much is written that might as well have remained unwritten. But anonymity, it cannot be doubted, would tend rather to increase the glut than to relieve it. It is, in fact, quite impossible to stop indiscriminate writing in the same way that it is impossible to stop a novelist who happens to have written a brilliant novel from frittering away his well-earned reputation by following it up with a succession of indifferent ones. On the whole, anonymity is a virtue that should be practiced sparingly, if at all consciously. And though the glare of publicity may not infrequently give to tinsel the appearance of gold, deceit in literature is always short-lived.

Who's King in Afghanistan?

ONCE upon a time cartoonists pictured Mexico as a country where the inhabitants awoke in the morning wondering who was President for that day, so often did changes occur in the constant political turmoil. They could, without undue exaggeration, substitute Afghanistan for Mexico, for no sooner is a ruler comfortably intrenched there than an aspirant for the throne moves on the capital and drives the reigning king into exile. That situation has just occurred again at Kabul, where Habibullah Khan, better known as Bacha Sakoa, the "Water Boy of the North," has been compelled to flee for safety to some distant point in mysterious Oriental fashion.

Habibullah has been succeeded by Nadir Khan. As Nadir is a former supporter of Amanullah Khan, and has enjoyed some of the advantages of Western culture it is not unlikely that he will attempt to introduce reforms in education, public works and methods of government. But he is certain to profit by the mistakes of his predecessor in avoiding haste in the execution of his program. Had Amanullah exercised more discretion and gradually introduced improvements instead of imposing sweeping changes upon a country ill-prepared to receive them he would have excited less opposition. As it was he aroused the hostility of the mullahs (the Moslem priests) and was forced to abdicate.

The lesson will not be lost upon Nadir. He realizes the backwardness of the mountainous state over which he assumes control, and he, like Amanullah, desires to see his country prosper, but he is not unaware that the abolition of antiquated customs, the construction of much-needed railroads, and the exploitation of the resources of the country can be brought about only by first convincing his people of the benefits that will accrue to them from the adoption of modern methods and Western customs.

Edison, Master of Light

AT DEARBORN, Mich., on the evening of October 21, a grateful people paid homage to the genius of a man who imprisoned a radiant glow within fragile glass half a century ago, and thus directed a darkened world along a magic pathway of light.

To celebrate the golden anniversary of Thomas Alva Edison's epoch-making invention, Henry Ford, for many years an intimate friend, prepared a fitting stage where the drama of the incandescent lamp was again enacted. The original laboratory at Menlo Park, birthplace of the electric lamp, was transferred by train to Dearborn, along with the earth on which the laboratory originally stood when Mr. Edison first demonstrated the practical value of his discovery.

Mr. Edison himself traveled to Dearborn to show the multitude how an idea finally burst into fulfillment fifty years ago. Banners of golden light thrown from a network of electric towers floated upon the lanes of the sky, while distinguished citizens representing several nations mingled their voices in a chorus of praise, their words caught up by microphones and sent hurrying into hundreds of thousands of waiting homes. It was Mr. Edison's gala night, the golden climax to a career devoted without reserve to the happiness and well-being of his fellow men.

Probably no more appropriate word may be spoken of Thomas Alva Edison at this time than that penned by his biographer, Arthur J. Palmer:

> He has led no armies into battle—he has conquered no countries—he has enslaved no peoples—yet he wields a power the magnitude of which no warrior ever dreamed. He commands a devotion more sweeping in scope, more world-wide than any other living man—a devotion rooted deep in human gratitude, and untinged by bias of race, color, religion or politics.

To this tribute the thousands who have benefited by Mr. Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp will gladly give their indorsement.

Woodman, Spare That Barber Pole!

SO MANY old landmarks of commercial enterprises are vanishing into the vale of half-forgotten things that it seems timely—ere an essentially masculine device partake of the newly acquired femininity of the service for which it stands—to indite a plea for that ancient marker, the barber pole.

The wooden Indian is gone, and nobody weeps; the boot, shaped from a pine board and painted black, which once hung over the cobbler's doorway, now swings infrequently, if at all. The huge hat which marked the lair of a haberdasher; the gold-leaf cleaver on the window of the butcher shop; the mortar and pestle before the apothecary's, and the wooden horse at the entrance of the harness shop—all, all are gone, or nearly so. But the barber pole—that magnified stick of striped candy which has stood so long as a beacon to fastidiousness of men—still flaunts its red and white reminder for the unshaven, the unshorn—and the unbobbed.

True, the sign has suffered alterations; but it is still unmistakably a barber pole, and as such dates to a time when barbers were versatile artists, their profession compassing diverse duties. Indeed, one is informed that no less a personage than Lord Thurlow, back in 1797, reminded the House of Lords that "by a statute still in force barbers and surgeons were each to use a pole as a sign."

But the masculinity of the barber shop is fast departing. Apologies are in order when a gentleman removes his coat prior to donning the big white bib. This, no doubt, is well for men's behavior, and will meet with no objection. And men will submit to any number of strange and wonderful lotions, powders and perfumes—but any attempt to embellish that old barber pole with parasols or powder puffs—well, now, wouldn't that be too much?

Editorial Notes

When the American Association recently voted to reduce its 1930 baseball season by fourteen games compared with this year's schedule, it took a step in the direction which a large percentage of sports fans hope and expect the other leagues, minor and major, will follow. From May 1 to late September is considered in many circles an ideal season for baseball, and while that would mean about a month less time to complete the schedules than is customary, the benefits resulting from it would undoubtedly be great in more sustained interest and far better weather conditions.

The news paragraph that President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia had offered to give the Hungarian portions of his country back to Hungary still requires official verification. But, if it could be managed, what a simple way of solving the central European minorities question! Just give the minorities back to the countries to which they prefer to belong. And, after all, why shouldn't international settlements be simple?

British and French paper money varies in size with the denomination, but in the United States a $10,000 bill is no larger than a dollar bill—as you may have noticed.

Here's vindication for assonance: "Recognition of the relation between deforestation and inundation should awaken the Nation to conservation."

With the approach of cooler weather, nonstop refueling contests are taking place in many a cellar.

The Quest of the Ancient Sablier

THE antique shop was under one of those dark, vaulted arcades which line the streets of Annecy, and which are pervaded by a smell more ancient than any of the wares the dealer exposed in his dusty, diamond-paned windows, I was seeking an old hourglass and entered confidently.

"Have you an antique hourglass?" I inquired, with that calm confidence in the universality of the English tongue which so endears traveling Americans to foreigners who are narrow and bigoted enough to think their own languages worth speaking.

"H-h-how gloss? Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça? Nom d'un nom! H-how gloss?"

Whatever his knowledge of ancient art, the dealer was obviously uncultivated—speaking but one tongue. With dignity I addressed him in the French current in the best educational circles of Huntington Avenue.

"Oui, un hourglass," I said firmly. "Une vitre pour montre le paysage du temps!"

What could be clearer? Yet, muddled as he was by constant puttering among decrepit furniture, tarnished embroideries, and almost opaque paintings, the dealer still looked doubtful. It was necessary to make the approach as one artist to another. Association with such masters of the line as Sturges and Carmack gave me confidence. Seizing a pencil, I drew. The result to some might have suggested an octopus; to others a map of the American continent, with the Isthmus of Panama much constricted. But the dealer, as one trained in art, recognized it straightway, but confessed that he had none in stock.

"Qu'est-ce que vous l'appelez?" I inquired, foreseeing a future search.

"C'est un sablier," was the response, and thus equipped I proceeded with my search.

The next shop was close to the cathedral curiously built over a stream of running water. In the window stood an hourglass of at least four-hour proportions. Each bulb was about the size of a British bowler hat. Entering boldly I pointed at it.

"Ce sablier, là," I said. He produced it. In the language of Racine, Voltaire, Georges Carpentier and Yvette Guilbert, he assured me that it dated from the seventeenth century and that an archbishop used it to time his sermons by. Contemplating its size I began to understand the reasons for the decadence of the church in that region.

"Combien?" I inquired, employing the French word with which American tourists are most familiar.

"Trois mille francs," was the astounding reply. One hundred and twenty dollars! Why, the archbishop himself did not get one-tenth so much for his sermons as was asked for this mere measure of their length. I fled, and shopped no more in Annecy.

* * *

Geneva, I felt sure, would tell a different tale. The Swiss, after centuries of clock and watch making, would doubtless regard such primitive timepieces as hourglasses with contempt. They should be as cheap as secondhand bicycles in Detroit. In a crooked and precipitous street, leading down from the ancient cathedral, and directly opposite the restaurant "Le Plat d'Argent," where Christopher Morley's "Three-Hours-for-Lunch" club would find an extra hour necessary to consume the ordinary table d'hôte, I espied an antique shop.

"Est-ce que vous avez un sablier ancien?" I asked of the proprietor, trying to look as if I came from Posen, or Danzig, or anywhere except America where—in European estimation—money is so great a burden that the one thought of its possessors is to get rid of it.

"V'là, monsieur, c'est le sablier d'un archevêque!"

Always archbishop, I thought. Probably it would cost twice as much had it belonged to a cardinal. The dealer proceeded, adjusting his tongue to my supposed ignorance:

"It is an hourglass of an antiquité veritable. Behold the red desert sands. Mark the curious blue of the frame. Seventeenth century at the latest. And the property of an archbishop!"

Shamefacedly I put the question, "How do you know?" Apparently he didn't know. It was a tradition of the shop. Probably everything in it came from archbishops. Protestant Geneva expelled clergy of that rank and faith along about the eighteenth century and probably they sold their household goods on departure. Anyway, the glass with blue-painted standards, looking as if it had come from a New England farmhouse, after decoration by a devotee of arts and crafts, did not appeal to me. Besides, the markets of Paris—my next stop—beckoned. I departed, leaving the dealer sure that the League was bringing the wrong sort of Americans to Geneva.

* * *

Do you know the Rue du Bac, or the Rue Bonaparte, or half a dozen parallel rues and avenues on the left bank of the Seine which are lined with antique shops? If so, figure to yourself—as the French would say—the number of times I put the cabalistic question, "Est-ce que vous avez un sablier ancien?" only to be dismissed with a shrug and a shake of the head. Friends, long resident in the French capital, who had confidently promised to find an hourglass, relapsed into silence, and avoided me. The search for the Holy Grail, the Hunting of the Snark, the pursuit of the assailant of Billy Patterson, had no objects so elusive as my search for an hourglass. My mania became a jest and a byword. I was asked why, in view of my beard, I did not get a scythe as well as an hourglass and do Father Time properly. By the time I left France—unwillingly and sans sablier—I was given, to use a phrase ascribed to the French, but employed only by English essayists, furiously to think.

* * *

Undismayed I descended upon London—literally descended from an airplane. Here was the true capital of the antiquaries. Here, if ever, so modest a desire as that for an hourglass should be easily gratified. But the friend, himself a haunter of antique shops, to whom I broached my desire, was not encouraging.

"Don't often see them here," he said. "Seem to have disappeared like authentic ship models and old tobies. Better try in some of the older towns outside London—or, better yet, in Madison Avenue, New York. There's where most of the good English antiques are to be found."

A day or two later I was in Tunbridge Wells, one of the older English spas, which at one time competed with Bath, but has fallen upon less happy days. In the quaint, tree-lined square called the Pantiles, I saw a shop window which seemed to have everything in it except arrangement and cleanliness. I entered. "Est-ce que vous avez—" I began through force of habit. The shopkeeper picked up an antique poker and looked alarmed. "Pardon," said I, "for a moment I thought myself still in Paris. I am looking for an old hourglass."

The shopman looked doubtful, but began to rummage through the most disorderly stock imaginable, emerging from time to time from chaos to proclaim, after the fashion of Ollendorff, "No, I have not an antique hourglass, but I have a sixteenth-century powderhorn, an ancient bell pull from the Castle of Penshurst, and the venerable Irish whisky bottles of the Shan van Vocht!" Yet, even as he spoke, joy radiated from his countenance, and he produced an hourglass the veritable antiquity of which was proclaimed by a jagged hole in the upper globe. Repelling his suggestions that it could easily be repaired, I left him, amid his protestations that there might be others in the stock, "which hadn't been gone over for years." It looked as if the proper term were centuries.

Sevenoaks and Tunbridge, Wardour and other streets of London, fairly lined with antique shops, proved no more remunerative. Appeals to antique-hunting friends produced confident promises, but for a time, at least, no results. Everybody knew exactly where hourglasses were to be found, but nobody seemed to find one until, a day or two before my sailing, I picked one up in a Grafton Street curiosity shop. Once it was securely in my possession, things began to move. The phone rang constantly with proffers of glasses. Messengers arrived daily with the precious chroniclers of time. Everybody found an hourglass after I, myself, had succeeded. I fled from the flood, and for days thereafter the jiggle of the screw of the good ship Homeric seemed to pound out rhythmically the despairing words: "Est-ce que vous avez un sablier ancien?"

W. J. A.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

NEW regulations have been issued regarding the hoisting of the French flag on commercial, fishing, or pleasure craft of this country. They supersede those which have been followed since the days of King Louis XVIII, and which were promulgated in 1817. The national flag must be flown in ports and roadsteads, and French or foreign warships must be saluted on the high seas. The flag has three vertical bars: blue, white and red, as before, and is thus easily distinguished from the other countries using in three bands these colors, for the others place the bars horizontally. Reading from the top to bottom, for example, Holland's flag is red, white and blue; Luxembourg's is the same, and also Paraguay's, except that a star and palm-leaf design is inset in the middle bar; Jugoslavia has the order red, blue and white, and Russia before the war adopted white, blue and red, while Montenegro had the same, except that a crown was imposed on the central bar.

* * *

The fields about Paris, before the cold weather, were glorious in their warm, golden tones after the cutting of the hay. There is beauty in a haystack, and both art and individuality are shown in the making of one. Three different kinds have been noticed, of which the most usual resembled a medieval tower with pointed roof. Another ran like a low wall along the ground for some distance and carried a little peaked roofing of straw to ward off a possible shower. The third was the strangest, for it was constructed exactly after the manner of a Dutch house whose gables have corbiesteps, and the clean lines would have been worthy of an architect using brick and tile.

* * *

This item might have escaped your attention among the news columns. Paris's share was the second violin, the first being supplied by Vienna. Berlin offered the piano, Milan the viola, London the oboe, and Zurich the clarinet, cornet and bassoon. The "word" international figures often today, but never with more right than in the instance of this first international radio concert. The program opened with "Meditations," by Bach-Gounod, and it was successfully carried through, although occasionally one instrument would dominate more than it should. Spain, Austria, Poland and France could offer an interesting example of international chamber music, if, respectively, Casals, Kreisler, Paderewski and Thibaud could be induced to play in this way for the radio, each sitting in his own drawing-room. In any case, the experiment was remarkably interesting and indicates a fresh advance in radio development.

* * *

One of the easy customs of Paris is the closing of shops for a month in the summer. Fortunately, they do not all close at once, but the comfortable habit persists among many of giving oneself and one's staff thirty days' leisure. On the Rue de l'Echelle a restaurant—one of the five most famous in Paris—was given a new coat of blue paint during the interval, and over a shoemaker's humble place was a sign hung some time ago: "Bring your shoes now, if they need repair, for your shoemaker will shortly be absenting himself for a month."

* * *

Did you remember that the Baroness Dudevant wrote a novel called "Indiana"? And yet she was probably the most distinguished writer among women in France during the nineteenth century. Her work was divided into three classes: sentimental, social and rural; and she is said to have been peculiarly endowed with a "romantic imagination." How can you guess about whom we are speaking? It is George Sand. These facts were recalled by an omnibus ticket, for some intelligent person has seen to it that on one portion shall be the photograph and name of a great Frenchman or Frenchwoman. On the side is the inscription: "Learn and know our French glories." The stub of the most recent ticket seen carried the name of George Sand.

* * *

A champion has risen to pay more honor to the wild flowers, the field flowers and the roadside flowers of France. They are exquisite beyond words, says Abel Bonnard in the Journal des Débats, and yet some are nameless and others ill-named. In his wanderings, he has found them at once modest and magnificent, and among a patch of their smiling faces has spoken of the "constellations of the flowers." Some he mentions, like the pale yellow mullein. The creamy tufts of the meadowsweets he found side by side with the purple loosestrife and the thistle. They know no frontier, and the traveler, meeting in another land the wild flowers he has known at home, is sure of friends.

* * *

A wave of interest in things Latin has been spreading over France, and with it has come a drawing closer together of the bands joining France with Italy. An example of this is found in the perpetuation of the language of the south of France, to which reference has before been made, and the supporters of which are known as "félibres." A revue is published, called "Aquitania," in which a poem by Adolphe Lapince has appeared, and a quatrain of which runs in this way:

> A la lengo nostre, au viel parla rouman
> A las tradicioun que lous d'accl gardaran,
> A la Garouno, reino de la Gascougne
> As foundaturs de La Réoule, Salut!
>
> To our language, to the old Roman speech,
> To the traditions which those here will keep,
> To the Garonne, Queen of Gascony,
> To the founders of La Réole, Greeting!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Where Enforcement Succeeded

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been watching for a report in your paper of the remarkable testimony afforded by the opening of the Champlain Bridge between New York State at Crown Point and Vermont, to the general satisfactoriness and efficiency of prohibition enforcement. I seem to have missed it, so I will tell of my own experience in the hope that it may be of some service.

We drove over to the bridge and stayed all day. We took part in all the celebrations on both shores, driving across the bridge four times. We circulated around in the densely massed crowd, doing this on foot, and hobnobbing with many interesting "characters" who had turned out to see the show. During all that time not an indication of intoxicating beverages could be seen anywhere.

I was not out primarily to notice that sort of thing, but its absence so impressed me that I questioned several men who occasionally take a glass if they can get it. They said there was nothing to be had anywhere. Later I met one of the higher officials, who said the same thing.

I have been in a good many crowds all over the country, but I never before saw one so orderly and well-behaved; and I have heard a great many others make the same remark. It seems as if a notice of this fact might be a good thing.

(MISS) GRACE M. BOSWORTH.

Bristol, Vt.